3 MAR. 1925
BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 53. BOMBAY TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Edition:

	Local.	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6	Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE. The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY TWO ANNAS.

WITHOUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE

You may have used our medicines and derived profits as many Doctors, Vaidyas and Hakims buy from us and re-sell them as their own preparations. Our CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS are a sure cure for all general complaints of females.

PRICE RUPEE ONE FOR A TIN.

Particulars from—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
7th Mar.	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th "	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
21st "	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th "	DEVANHA† ..	Ex. Steamer	8,092
28th "	NARKUNDA ..		16,223
4th Apl.	DONGOLA† ..		8,080
11th "	NALDERA ..		15,997
18th "	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th "	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,433
2nd May	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th "	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th "	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd "	CHINA ..		7,952
30th "	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
13th "	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
20th "	CALEDONIA §		7,622
27th "	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
11th "	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
18th "	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th "	DELTA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th "	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
15th "	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd "	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th "	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

† Special reduced fares:—

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon ..	£66 & £62	£60 & £56
Second " ..	£52	£48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
5th March	MANDALA ..	5,246
19th "	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8,980
16th "	DUMANA ..	8,427
30th "	WARFIELD * ..	6,060
14th May	MASULA * ..	7,261
28th "	GAZANA* ..	5,284
11th June	MANDALA ..	8,246
25th "	A Steamer. * ..	—

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
3rd Mar.	NAGPORE *† ..	5,283	
9th "	LAHORE* ..	5,252	
20th "	ALIPORE* ..	5,273	
31st "	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA.
7th April	JEYPORE* ..	5,318	
14th "	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY.
17th "	KIDDERPORE*	5,334	
28th "	MIRZAPORE* ..	6,715	
28th "	SICILIA ..	6 813	MOOLTAN
12th May	DELTA ..	8,097	COMORIN
9th June.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA
23rd "	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
31st July.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore.

†Cargo vessel only; proceeds to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

4th March	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.
4th "	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
6th "	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
7th "	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
9th "	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. BOX: 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinsei Maru.	R. Akiyama	4740	15th Feb.	4th Mar.
Marioka Maru.	N. Komiyama.	4169	18th Feb.	6th Mar.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	26th Feb.	12th Mar.
Heijin Maru.	— —	4364	3rd Mar.	17th Mar.
Hakodate Maru.	S. Kameyama.	5303	5th Mar.	19th Mar
Tottori Maru.	F. Matsukura	5973	17th Mar.	1st April.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore —	300	210	158	105 84
Hongkong —	480	270	203	135 108
Shanghai —	540	320	240	160 128
Kobe — —	610	380	285	190 152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indus Maru	K. Mori	4366	14 Feb.	4th Mar.
Saka Maru	S. Tanaka	5544	22 Feb.	8 "
* Tacoma Maru.	S. Kojima	5850	23 "	11 "
*Celebes Maru	J. Kurimura	5863	13 Mar.	27 "

* Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22150. Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.
For Agents.
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60 for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:—
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager. DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD, LAHORE.

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
Results for 1924.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

1.	Proposals for Insurance received during the year about	Rs. 72,00,000
2.	Policies actually issued during the year about	Rs. 58,00,000
3.	Annual Income about	Rs. 14,00,000
4.	Effective Policy business upto 31st Decr. 1924 about	Rs. 2,25,00,000
5.	Accumulated Fund	Rs. 56,00,000
6.	Claims paid about.	Rs. 42,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED all over India.
Terms Liberal.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara.
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserved Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Diember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocia	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltervredon.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE LIST.
Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD BOMBAY NO. 7.
B

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

IF YOUTH BUT KNEW

THE time to save money is when you are young and making it easily. The strongest buffer against adversity is an

ENDOWMENT POLICY!

The earlier you commence to save systematically, the greater your chances of success in life.

Write for particulars to:

THE

MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.,

(Head Office: Toronto, Canada.)

M. KANJI & Co.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

Offices:—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)

REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES

BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—30%
Dividend declared 1922.. .. 30%

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 10 Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.

Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES

AGUE MIXTURE—for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE—a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS—best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION—best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm, Ointment, etc., can also be had,

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For further particulars, write to:—

M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.

PROP: GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A competent SECRETARY for Viramgam Municipality. Pay Rs. 100-10-150 plus Rs. 20 as horse allowance according to merits L. C. E. prefered. C. T. PARIKH, Vice-President, Viramgam Municipality.
A 22788

WANTED—Efficient CHIEF AGENTS for a CALCUTTA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY in Bombay. Apply sharp with details of previous experience. Apply Box No. 701, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M851

WANTED—ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to represent the National Insurance Company Ltd., in Districts in the Bombay Presidency. Apply P. D. CHUKI, Branch Secretary, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A 22797

WANTED—PERSONS, who can work in spare time to earn Rs. 50 to Rs. 300 monthly. For particulars apply at once to A. H. COMPANY, AGRA.
A M852

WANTED—One DRAFTSMAN and one TRACER, having five years' experience in an Architect's Office in Bombay. Need apply between 1 and 5 p.m. to ABDULLA B. PEERMAHOMED, Esqr., A.R.I.B.A., (Lon.) Architect, etc., Sardar Mansion, 70, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A M858

BIG MONEY—BIG SALARY—Is waiting for you to come and get it. No matter where you live or what your experience, we teach you, how to make Rs. 100 to 500 p.m. in office or at home. We teach you BY POST, at your home, in your spare time, by NEW EASY METHODS, the following subjects:—(1) BRAND NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days' free trial. No money unless fully satisfied. Our students command highest salaries. (2) BOOK-KEEPING in 80 hours. Marvellous short-cut methods. Special introductory offer. (3) SOAP-MAKING. This Course free if you like. Make soap at —/1/ per lb. (4) BOOT POLISH MANUFACTURE. Sample finishes free. We have helped hundreds of men to immediate and permanent success. State subject in which interested and enclose 3 anna stamp for illustrated booklet and proof of our statement. Address RAWAID COLLEGE (B) RAWALPINDI.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED.—Ten years old second-hand two BOILERS 30 x 7 pressure 160/180 Horse Power. For particulars see Messrs. CHAPSI HARA AND CO. between 12 and to 2 p.m. Sewri Bunder, Bombay 3.
829

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission Details of infallible remedies for Constipation Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT PARAM (Specialist in Leprosy.) 8, Nandan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2 postage extra.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

ARRIVED—Consignment of Brand New MICHELIN CORD TYRES, WITHOUT WRAPPERS at 50 per cent (FIFTY PER CENT) discount. Sizes, 30 x 3 1/2; 820: 875: 33 x 4: 880: 895: 895: Apply:—ROYAL MOTOR CAR CO. Opp. Imperial Cinema Lamington Road, Bombay 4. Tele: 41037.
N M843

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

WE are REMOVING our Offices from the 1st of March, 1925, to Ground Floor, Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Mansions, 14, Hummam Street, Fort Bombay.
POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & CO.
M844

NOTIFICATION.

WANTED—An ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER on a pay of Rs. 200-10-300 with a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 50 and two SUPERVISORS, one GRADUATE on a pay of Rs. 80-5-150 and one UNDERGRADUATE on Rs. 60-4-120 plus Rs. 30 fixed travelling allowance each for the school Board Panch Mahals. Sanskrit and Persian knowing candidates will be preferred. Apply sharp with qualifications and testimonials to the U/S before 20th March 1925.

PRESIDENT,
District Local Board,
Panch Mahals, GODHRA.

Dated 26th Feb. 1925.
22790

READY WASTE FOR SALE

COTTON and YARN WASTES of different sorts accumulated in the Crown Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd., situated at New Parbhadevi Road, Parel, are for sale. Offers and tenders for the same will be received in the Company's office at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 5 p.m. (S. T.) on FRIDAY, the 6th March, 1925, along with a cash deposit of Rs. 500 (five hundred) per each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject a tender or tenders wholly or in part. Tender forms may be procured from the Company's office during office hours.

(Sd.) PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Secs., Trs. and Agents.
22789

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of March, 1925, at 4-0 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon, when the sub-joined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 29th day of February 1925, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

RESOLUTION NO. 1.

That the capital of the Company be increased to Rs. 30 lakhs by the creation of 10,000 Additional Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each and 10,000 shares of Rs. 100 each to be called Preference Shares and to confer on the holders thereof the right to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum (free of income tax) on the capital for the time being paid upon such shares, and to rank in a winding up both as regards Capital and dividend in priority to the now existing Ordinary Shares and also the additional Ordinary Shares of the Company when issued.

RESOLUTION NO. 2.

That the Directors shall offer the said 10,000 additional Ordinary Shares and 10,000 Preference Shares in the first instance to the Shareholders whose names shall appear in the Register of Shareholders on the 14th day of February, 1925, upon the following terms and conditions, that is to say:—

(a) That every shareholder of the Company whose name shall appear in the Register of Shareholders of the Company on the 14th day of February, 1925, shall on application being made by him to the Directors and received by them not later than the 31st day of March 1925, have a preferential right to the allotment to him or to his nominee, if such nominee shall be approved by the Directors, at Rs. 100 per share of one additional Ordinary Share and one Preference Share for every one of the now existing Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 held by him and standing in his name in the Register of Shareholders on the said 14th day of February, 1925.

(b) Alternatively, that every shareholder of the Company whose name shall appear in the Register of Shareholders of the Company on the 14th day of February, 1925, shall, on application being made by him to the Directors and received by them not later than the 31st day of March, 1925, have a preferential right to him or to his nominee, if such nominee shall be approved by the Directors at Rs. 120 per share, of one additional Ordinary Share for every one of the now existing Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 held by him, and standing in his name in the Register of Shareholders on the said 14th day of February, 1925.

(c) That in the event of any of the shareholders whose names shall appear in the Register of Shareholders on the 14th day of February, 1925, failing to apply on or before the 31st day of March, 1925, for an allotment of additional Ordinary and Preference Shares or failing to apply on or before the said 31st day of March 1925, for the full number of the said additional Ordinary and Preference Shares to an allotment of which they are or may be entitled, the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to allot the additional Ordinary and Preference Shares which shall not have been applied for to the Agents of the Company at par who have undertaken to subscribe for, if necessary, the entire proposed issue of shares.

(d) That application for the shid Additional Ordinary and Preference Shares shall be made on the printed forms supplied by the Company and to be obtained at the office of the Company and that the amount payable in respect of the said shares shall be paid as follows:—
Rs. 50 per share on application.
Rs. 50 per share on or before the 30th day of June, 1925.

(e) That application for the said additional Ordinary Shares alone shall be made on the printed forms supplied by the Company, and that the amount payable in respect of the said shares shall be paid as follows:—
Rs. 70 per share on application.
Rs. 30 per share on or before the 30th day of June, 1925.

(f) That the Directors may pay to any shareholder upon the amount paid by him on applications for the additional Ordinary and Preference Shares to an allotment of which he shall be preferentially entitled interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the date of payment until the 30th day of June, 1925, and may also receive from any shareholder willing to advance the same all or any part of the balance due by him after application upon the shares applied for by him to an allotment of which he shall be preferentially entitled and upon the money so paid in advance may pay to the shareholder who shall have paid the same interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the date of payment until the 30th day of June, 1925.

(g) That subject to the provisions of Articles 72 to 80 (inclusive) of the Articles of Association of the Company each Preference Share shall confer upon the holder thereof one vote at a General Meeting.

RESOLUTION NO. 3.

That the following Article shall be inserted after Article 58 of the said Articles of Association, namely:—

"58 (a) Where it is proposed to pass a Special Resolution the two meetings may be convened by one and the same notice and it is to be no objection to such notice that it only convenes the second meeting contingently on the resolution being passed by the requisite majority at the first meeting."

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.

Laxmi Building, Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 24th day of February, 1925.
22793

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a qualified Lady Physician holding degrees or diplomas of a recognized University or College to take charge of three Municipal Maternity Homes. Salary Rs. 200, rising by annual increment of Rs. 20 to Rs. 300 plus Rs. 50 conveyance allowance plus Rs. 50 house rent.
No private practice will be allowed. No joining expenses will be paid.
Applications stating age, qualifications, nationality, etc., with copies of testimonials should reach undersigned before 15th March, 1925.

E. D. SHROFF,
L.R.C.P. & S.E., D.P.H. (London),
Health Officer,
Karachi Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Karachi, 27th February, 1925.
22795

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

THE STANDARD ALUMINIUM AND BRASS WORKS, LIMITED.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Standard Aluminium and Brass Works, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nanashanker's Wadi, Thakurdwar, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of March, 1925, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1924.
2. To consider and pass the necessary resolutions on the subject mentioned in the Directors' Report.
3. To elect two Directors in place of Messrs. B. M. Madon and Rashid Rahimbhoy, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Dossabhai B. Madon as a Director.
5. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and fix his remuneration.
6. Such other business as may be placed by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SORAB H. BHOOT,
Secretary.

Bombay, 26th February, 1925.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th February to 10th March, 1925, both days inclusive.

This fresh Notice has to be given because in the Notice bearing date the 14th February, 1925 the day on which the meeting was to be held was wrongly mentioned as 2nd day of February, 1925, instead of 2nd day of March, 1925.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for Diamond Hydraulic Hemp packing 1½" and 1¾" square for the pumps working at water works and Jamalpur Pumping stations are invited so as to reach the undersigned on 12-3-25 before 4 p.m. Tenders should be accompanied by Rs. 50 as earnest money.
Further particulars re: requirements and the specifications can be had from the Store Keeper on application.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Date 28th February, 1925.
Store Department.
22791

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai DWARKABAI, widow of Narayan Rangoba Patker of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client. Any person having any claim or interest into or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at 505, Jariwalla Buildings, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Free Hold Land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house thereon, situate, lying and being at Portuguese Church Street Dadar, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 481/3/9 square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old numbers 481 and 634, New Nos. 5/4254 and 4255, Old Survey No. 303 and New Survey No. 6/1468, Cadastral Survey No. 1491, Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'G' Ward No. 3185(7a) and Street No. 649FF and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Tukaram Mahadev Warekar and Balkrishna Mahadev Warekar, on the West by the property of Parvatibai, wife of Devji Bhikaji Pevekar and Shantaram Mahadev, on the North by the property of Bapu Annaji Ghadekar and on the South by Khumbharwada Lane.

Dated this 24th day of February, 1925.
V. R. LAUD,
Purchaser's Pleader.
22792

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JERBAI PESTONJI NALLASETH, late of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, a widow, residing at Tardeo, outside the Fort of Bombay, Deceased.

AWANBAI, wife of Mahiar Muncherji Arjani, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant residing at Tardeo, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Nineteenth day of February in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 13th day of February, 1925.

Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
22794

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1925, of Over and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of March, 1925, at eleven O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent up on the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas, and all murders, crimes or offences had done or committed by any of our Native Indian subjects within the dominions or the territories of the Shah of Persia to which the Persian Orders in Council, 1889, are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 28th day of February, 1925.
H. MACNAGHTEN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
22787

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2912 of 1925.

AUGUSTUS MATHIAS PINTO, of Bombay, Christian Portuguese Inhabitant, residing at Lower Colaba, without the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

v/s.

MARIA IDALINA DE SOUZA E COUTINHO, widow of Miguel Xavier Coutinho, of Bombay, Christian Portuguese Inhabitant, residing at Chira Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that this Hon'ble Court will be moved before His Lordship Mr. Justice Taraporewalla on THURSDAY, the 19th day of March, 1925, at 11-30 a.m. or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard by counsel on the part of the abovenamed Plaintiff for a final decree for sale of your Chira Bazar property.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1925.
Messrs. ANDRADE AND CUNHA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To
MARIA IDALINA DE SOUZA E COUTINHO
Defendant in person,
Bairo Chicalim,
Siolim, Bardez, Goa.

22798

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

139, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 8th March, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, next to Treacher and Co., and opposite the Parsee Sanatorium, very valuable, season wood furniture of the latest design, also the latest fashion Jacobino furniture, rich glass, crockery, plated and silverware, dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner wagons, rich carpets, teapoys, easy chairs, Chesterfield suites, fancy cabinets, ornaments, Jacobine furniture, revolving top writing tables, office chairs, glass door silver cabinets, book cases, vases, figures, table ornaments, table and wall clocks, cottage piano, phonograph, with records, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, English ice box, with refrigerator, easy chairs, hat stands, etc., etc.

The property of C. L. Manning, Esq., of Eastern Bank, Ltd., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE ALBUM, CONTAINING A COLLECTION OF OLD AND RARE STAMPS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator, Stewart Jacks (Motors) Ltd., in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 16th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and risk of Mr. A. A. Siquera.

One album, containing a collection of old and rare stamps.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA.
Royal Opera House.
TO-DAY 4, 6, 8 and 10.
THE KING OF LAUGHTER
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
SAFETY LAST
The world's greatest comedian in the biggest comedy ever filmed.
7 Reels of back-aching side-splitting laughter mixed with nerve tingling thrills.
The only man who did'nt smile was Harold Lloyd's life insurance agent.
Imagine climbing up the outside of a 12-storey building. Harold does this.
You start laughing when the lights go down. You can't laugh when they go up again—you are two weary.
PATHE GAZETTE
PATHE PICTORIAL
Prices: Rs. 3-6, Rs. 2, Re. 2-4, Re. 1-8, As. 12, As. 6 (including tax)
BOOKING OFFICE OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A.M. & 1 P.M. and 5 P.M. & 11 P.M.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
NEW RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.
WEDNESDAY 4th Mar. 1925, at (8-30 p.m.
MUKANAYAK
SATURDAY, 7th Mar. 1925, at (8-30 p.m.)
MANAPAMANA
SUNDAY, 8th March 1925, at (3 p.m. Noon)
SAUBHADRA
Manager.

Unique Opportunity for a short time only.
The most remarkable and Life Scene of
Mahatma Gandhiji's Operation
including many other attractive and interesting moving wax figures exhibited in
PHADKE'S FINE ART EXHIBITION.
Open again by the special desire of the Public at
Damodar Hall, Parel.
Time From 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. everyday.
Admission fee Annas 4 only
(Half rate for children.)

TO MUSLIMS.

The "Muslim Outlook" Riff Relief Fund is being raised for the Red Crescent Society to send medical aid and stores to non-combatants, women and children of the Muslim Riff, who have been maimed by aerial bombardments or strangled by poison gas in Morocco. Supporters include Their Highnesses the Begum of Bhopal, the Nawabs of Bahawalpur, Sachin and Mangrol, Nobles of Hyderabad (Deccan), Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan Sir Mohammad Shafi, Muslim League, Anjuman-i-Islamia. Bankers Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Lahore. The daily "Muslim Outlook" of Lahore publishes full particulars, subscription lists and accounts. Write to the EDITOR for copies of the paper.
22796

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 2.

Jehangir, Constantine, Jeddah.
City o. Auckland, Rowlands, Karachi.
Trantenfels, Corsten, Hamburg.
Mandala, Kitson, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

March 3.

Frenconia, Nelson, Colombo.
Charibarry, Scott, Hamburg.

LOADING.

March 2.

Steamer Burmese Prince for Antwerp.

S. S. Jehangir:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Jehangir, 2,1.. tons, Captain A. Constantine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and pas engers.

S. S. City of Auckland:—The E. F. Campbell Coy.'s steamer City of Auckland, 5,25. tons, Captain W. Rowlands, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. Trantenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Trantenfels, 3,124 tons, Captain L. Corstens arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S. S. Mandala:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Mandala, 5,7.9 tons, Captain A. G. Kitson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. Franconia:—The American Tourists steamer Franconia, 12,126 tons, Captain G. Nelson, sailed yesterday from harbour for Colombo, with a general cargo.

S. S. Charibarry:—The Hansa Line steamer Charibarry, 2,997 tons, Captain J. Scott, will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, March 2, 1925).

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Winkfield, Rangoon, not fixed, M M and Co
2 Domala, Antwerp, (not fixed) M M Co.
2 Caledonia, London, 14/3/25 P & O S N Co
3 Massilia, Liverpool, 11/3, Graham T Co.
4 Rotenfels, Hamburg N. F. T M Co.
5 City of Simla, 5,43, K'cai 5/3 K N & Co
8 Nippon 2521 Dunkirk 25/2 Graham Trading Co.
9 Clan Maciver, 2751 Dunkirk 28/2, J F and Co.
10 Trecarrel 3198, Antwerp 5/3 M M and Co
13 Mandala, Antwerp, not fixed, M M and Co
13 Khandalla 3500 Durban 4/3 M M and Co
16 Trecarne 26.9, L'pool, 1/3 M M & Co.
17 Tregonell 3,78 Genoa, 7/3 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Jalavihar 3381, R'goon 3/3 Scindia S N Co.
3 Barala 1809 P. Gulf 4/3 M M & Co
5 City of Milan 2538, Dunkirk 5/3 K N & Co.
6 Antora 3.90, K'cai 2/3 M Italiana.
7 Nagpore 3.26 Kobe, 28/2, M M & Co.
8 Tacoma Maru 264, Kobe, 15/3 O S K.
9 Lahore, Kobe, 9/3/25, M M and Co.
10 & 11 Gharinda 3212, Rangoon 4/3, M M & Co.
12 & 13 Morinda Maru, 5,000, Kobe, 1/3, N Y Kaisha.
12 & 13 Ceylon Maru, Kobe 11/3/25, N Y Kaisha.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Shensei Maru, 3,443, Kobe, 28/2, N Y Kaisha.
D & E Indus Maru, Kobe, 3/3 O S Kaisha.
F Zaandijk 2150 Antwerp, N.F. Graham's Trdg. Co.
H Bankura, Busreh (not fixed) M M Co.
K Shaka Maru 3635, N. F. N.F. O S Kaisha
L/M Jalarashmi 2681 N F. N.F. Scindia S N Co.
P Steelerville 2300, Liverpool N F Graham Trading Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mongolia due about 6th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 13th March Agent P & O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 26th March. Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 27th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Razmak due about 3rd April, Agent P & O. S. N. Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 10th April, Agent O. S. N. Co.
Morea due about 17th April, Agent P & P & O S N Co.
Ranpura due about 24th April, Agents P & O. S. N. Co.
Mooltan due about 1st May, Agents P & O. S. N. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Modasa due about 9th March, Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana due about 23rd March, Agent B I S N Co.
Warfield due about 6th April, Agent M M & C.
Masula due about 20th April, Agent M M & Co.
Gazana due about 4th May, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Hongkong due about 4th March Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 6th March, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Poona due about 10th March Agent K N Co.
City of Manchester due about 17th March Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 22nd March, Agent G T Co.
City of Valencia due about 30th March Agent K N Co.
Clan Macbride due about 12th March Agent J F Co.
Olympia due about 8th April, Agent G T Co
City of London due about 12th April, Agent K N Co.
Centalia due about 24th April, Agent G T Co
Tamaria due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co
City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 17th May Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Knowsley Hall, due about 6th March Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wildenfels due about 6th March, Agent I Edward.
Wolfsberg due about 14th March, Agent I Edward.
Hohenfels, due about 2nd April, Agent I Edward.
Stromfels due about 12th April, Agent I Edward.
Wardenfels due about 20th March, Agent I. Edward Ltd.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Atna (not fixed) Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Andijk due about 8th March, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Schiedijk due about 26th March, Agent F T Sassoon Co.
Meerkerk, due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Bovenkirk due about 18th April, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilana due about 18th March, Agent L T Co.
Carnia due about 12th March, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 3rd March, Agent M Italiana.
Capo di Monti due about 20th March, Agent M Italiana.
Gange due about 25th March, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Sandon Hall due about 6th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Kosmo due about 16th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Rydal Hall due about 3rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Sutton Hall due about 18th April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Shanghai due about 7th April Agent F F Campbell Co
Kathlamba due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Arcturus due about 8th March, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Hakodate Maru due about 5th March, Agent N Y Kaisha
S S Hevin Maru due about 3rd March Agent N Y Kaisha
Akita Maru due about 21st March, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sardinia due about 8th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 10th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Jeypore due about 26th March Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 5th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore due about 7th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore due about 16th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 19th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 7th March Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 21st March, Agent B I S N Co.
Karapora due about 4th April Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 18th April, Agent M M Co.

EXPORT

March 2.

S. S. Trecarne, for Havre:—220 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros. Ltd, 800 cwts Mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

For Dunkirk:—2,200 cwts Groundnuts, Strauss and Co Ltd.

For Salonica:—25 bales cotton yarn, I David and Co Ltd.

S. S. Massilia for Liverpool:—50 bales Hemp R Purshottam, 16 bales wool, Meyer Hasim, 75 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 7 bales wool, Wilson Latham and Co Ltd, 100 bales cotton Fly, Textile Waste Co.

For Marseilles:—2,000 cwts Linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S. S. Steelville for Liverpool:—4,000 cwts Linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 1,000 cwts Myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros.

S. S. Zandyk for Barcelona:—50 bales cotton, B Narsondas and Co.

S. S. Anfora for Genoa:—110 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd, 2,000 cwts Castorseed, Volkart Bros.

For Naples:—1,000 cwts Castorseed, Volkart Bros., 100 bales cotton, K M Nathoo 1,000 cwts Wheat, Ralli Bros., 4,000 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros, 10,000 cwts Rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Zandyk for Barcelona:—320 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd. 100 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co Ltd, 8,000 cwts Linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 2.0 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Antwerp:—110 bales cotton. Arjan Khimji and Co.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co.

S. S. Mandala for Antwerp:—1,045 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd, 210 cwts Gum Khatty, N Mulji and Co.

For London:—4,003 cwts Linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd. 150 bales Hemp, J N Kapadia and Co, 9 bales Goat Skins Tanned, M Kaduck, 61 bales Aloe Fibre, A Durst.

For Constantinople:—15 bundles Woollen Carpets, F Hajioth.

S. S. Tragonell for Genoa:—110 bales cotton, Italinda Cotton Co Ltd, 1,000 cwts Wheat Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—200 bales Hemp, F. I Campbell and Co Ltd.

S. S. City of Milan for Hull:—2,000 cwts Rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 2,000 cwts Myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

For Dunkirk:—5,0.0 cwts Linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 100 bales Hemp, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S. S. Trecarell for Ghent:—21 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 220 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co Ltd.

For Antwerp:—2,000 cwts Linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 276 bales Hemp, H Govindji, 2,000 cwts Groundnuts, Strauss and Co Ltd., 100 bales cotton, K M Nathoo, 210 bales Hemp Permanand 183 bales cotton Fly, B Meyer and Co, 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Dunkirk:—8,000 cwts Linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Havre:—1,950 cwts Myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros, 410 bales Hemp, S Purmanand.

S. S. Clan Maciver for Hull:—3,674 cwt Rapeseed, Ralli Bros, 2,900 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk:—160 tons Manganese Ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S. S. Maplegrove for Liverpool:—2,000 tons Manganese Ore, Cox and King's Shipping Co. Ltd.

S. S. Burmese Prince for Dunkirk:—2,000 tons Manganese Ore, The Central India Mining Co Ltd.

S. S. Charibury for Hamburg:—3,540 cwts Groundnuts, Strauss and Co Ltd, 5,400 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros, 200 cwts Mustardseed, Volkart Bros, 500 cwts Ajowanseed, Volkart Bros, 100 cwts Poppyseed, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Rotengels for Antwerp:—500 cwts Casein, Amin and Sons.

S. S. Damala for Hamburg:—157 bales cotton Fly, N Bomanjee and Sons.

S. S. City of Simla for Marseilles:—3,000 cwts Groundnuts, Volkart Bros.

For Liverpool:—50 bales Hemp, H Govindji, 3 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Marisko Maru for Moji:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—1,000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 2,000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 1,000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Shinsei Maru for Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 204 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co. 38 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co, 110 bales cotton, M Mussabhoy and Sons.

For Yokohama:—1,000 bales cotton. T M Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Saka Maru for Kobe:—1,500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—1,000 bales coton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Lahore for Kobe:—300 bales cotton Suzuki and Co Ltd, 300 bales cotton. H Nensey and Co, 946 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 600 bales cotton, C Damjee and Sons.

S. S. Indus Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 200 bales cotton, C Damji and Sons, 1,600 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—800 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 250 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Co Ltd.

S. S. Ceylon Maru for Shanghai:—600 bales cotton, S Hemraj and Co. 500 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co Ltd.

IMPORT.

March 2.

S. S. City of Paris from Liverpool. Agent Killick Nixon and Co, from Liverpool:—10 D/bags Paraffine wax, 1 case Grease, 31 cases Lubricating Grease, 20 cases Mineral Lubricating Grease, 6 casks Lubricating Oil, 100 cases Mineral Lubricating Oil, 125 drums Mineral Lubricating Oil, 25 bales wool tops, 40 bales Paper, 111 bales cottons, 140 cases cottons, 4 cases cotton Tents, 42 bales cotton tents, 80 bales cotton yarn, 220 cases cotton yarn, 383 cases cotton Piecegoods, 453 bales cotton Piecegoods, 2,625 boxes Tin plates, 1,335 boxes Common soap, 32 boxes Toilet soap, 63 cases Toilet Soap, 15 cases Cotton and Art Silk Goods, 21 cases Oilmans Stores, 78 cases Cigarettes, 88 cases Bottled Beer, 150 Bath bricks, 65 cases Hams and Bacons, 80 case Biscuits, 30 cases cotton goods, 29 barrels Tallow, 106 crates Tiles 29 casks Tiles, 1,26 casks China clay, 60 drums Disinfecting Fluid, 20 kegs Aniline Salt, 40 kegs Aniline Dyes, 20 kegs Marriate of Ammonia, 37 drums Calcium Chloride, 8 crates Earthenware, 35 pieces Earthenware, 240 D/bags Sago Flour 311 bundles Steel Sheets, 500 bundles Black Sheets, 2,810 bundles Steel Hoops, 2973 bundles Galvd. Sheets.

For Port Said:—13 cases Castor Oil, 7 cases Olive Oil, 50 cases Gum Styrax, 10 cases Wine.

CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, March 3.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR JUDGMENT.

1562-24—Merwanji K and Co., Jehangir Munchershah Heeramanek v Ahmed Suleman Dinath Payne and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

2397-24—Captain and V. Sitabai v Manilal Chunilal Choksey and another, Choksey and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4558-23—Motichand and D. Bhogilal Mohanlal Jhavery v Bhaidas Pranjiwandas and ors, Mulla and M.

1562-24—Merwanji K and Co. Jehangir Munchershaw Heeramanek v Ahmed Suleman Dinath, Payne and Co.

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13-24—Re Ramchandra Jiwan, Pathare and Co, Jankibai v Jagannath Nathoo Navle, Divekar and B.

18-24—Re Ratanbai, Dubash and Co, Bhagwandas Bhikha v Rukshmanibai Narayanbaram, Manilal H and Co.

1-25—Re Devipersad Nathalal, Rele and Co Purshotamprasad Pitamberprasad Ganishi.l Biharilal Sukhseva and ors, Madhavji and Co.

11-24—Re Vrailal Tarachand, Motichand and D, Nemchand Khodidas v Premcorbai Vrajlal Tarachand, Kanga and Co.

2-25—Re Cooverji Maneckji Daruwalla v Merwanji K and Co v The Administrator-General of Bombay v Hormasji Maneckji Daruwalla, Unwalla J and P.

3-25—Re Haji Ayoob Jacob, Dubash and Co Alibhai Thaverbhai v Hamubai alias Mariambai Haji Ayoob Jacob, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4-25—Re Shivdatrai Lakmichand, Vachha and Co, Madavprasad Nanuram Pandey and anr v Kisonlal Shivdatrai, Merwanji K and Co.

25-24—Re Javervahu Mansukhlal H M and Co, Thaker Karsondas Thakersey and anr v Bai Jamnavahu, Mulji and Co.

5-25—Re Roognathdas Laljee, Little and Co Aboo Bucker Abdul Rehman v Megji Amarsey, Motichand and D.

6-25—Re Lumbraj Bhuraji, Khandwalla and Chh, The Administrator-General of Bombay v Keshrimal Lumbraj, Ardeshir H D and Co.

7-25—Re Jose Manual de Rozario, Ferreira and V, Maria Assucena Ubaldina M Rozario v Maria Lilia Rozario, Dapitary F and D.

LONG CAUSES.

2812-23—Tyabji D and Co, Dayal Purshotam Dapsetam, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 2,000 cwts Myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

For Dunkirk:—5,0.0 cwts Linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 100 bales Hemp, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S. S. Trecarell for Ghent:—21 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 220 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co Ltd.

For Antwerp:—2,000 cwts Linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 276 bales Hemp, H Govindji, 2,000 cwts Groundnuts, Strauss and Co Ltd., 100 bales cotton, K M Nathoo, 210 bales Hemp Permanand 183 bales cotton Fly, B Meyer and Co, 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Dunkirk:—8,000 cwts Linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Havre:—1,950 cwts Myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros, 410 bales Hemp, S Purmanand.

S. S. Clan Maciver for Hull:—3,674 cwt Rapeseed, Ralli Bros, 2,900 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk:—160 tons Manganese Ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S. S. Maplegrove for Liverpool:—2,000 tons Manganese Ore, Cox and King's Shipping Co. Ltd.

S. S. Burmese Prince for Dunkirk:—2,000 tons Manganese Ore, The Central India Mining Co Ltd.

S. S. Charibury for Hamburg:—3,540 cwts Groundnuts, Strauss and Co Ltd, 5,400 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros, 200 cwts Mustardseed, Volkart Bros, 500 cwts Ajowanseed, Volkart Bros, 100 cwts Poppyseed, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Rotengels for Antwerp:—500 cwts Casein, Amin and Sons.

S. S. Damala for Hamburg:—157 bales cotton Fly, N Bomanjee and Sons.

S. S. City of Simla for Marseilles:—3,000 cwts Groundnuts, Volkart Bros.

For Liverpool:—50 bales Hemp, H Govindji, 3 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Marisko Maru for Moji:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—1,000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 2,000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 1,000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Shinsei Maru for Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 204 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co. 38 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co, 110 bales cotton, M Mussabhoy and Sons.

For Yokohama:—1,000 bales cotton. T M Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Saka Maru for Kobe:—1,500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—1,000 bales coton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Lahore for Kobe:—300 bales cotton Suzuki and Co Ltd, 300 bales cotton. H Nensey and Co, 946 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 600 bales cotton, C Damjee and Sons.

S. S. Indus Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 200 bales cotton, C Damji and Sons, 1,600 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—800 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 250 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Co Ltd.

S. S. Ceylon Maru for Shanghai:—600 bales cotton, S Hemraj and Co. 500 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co Ltd.

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5-25—Re Roognathdas Laljee, Little and Co Aboo Bucker Abdul Rehman v Megji Amarsey, Motichand and D.

6-25—Re Lumbraj Bhuraji, Khandwalla and Chh, The Administrator-General of Bombay v Keshrimal Lumbraj, Ardeshir H D and Co.

7-25—Re Jose Manual de Rozario, Ferreira and V, Maria Assucena Ubaldina M Rozario v Maria Lilia Rozario, Dapitary F and D.

LONG CAUSES.

2812-23—Tyabji D and Co, Dayal Purshotam Dapsetam, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 2,000 cwts Myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

2936-23—M V Gokhale, Yeshwant Shankar Vinkoo Baloo, Laxman Venkoo Baloo and others Judah and S.

4-23—Wadia G and Co. Cox and Co, H Petonji and Co, Merwanji K and C Edgelow G W and Co.

1245-23—In Person ,Sebastian De Souza and another Thakar Vasonji Naranji Unwalla P and P.

2354-23—Malvi M R and C, Jaigopal Premsagar, Premsagar Shantisagar and another, Madhavji and Co.

713-23—Rustomji and G. M M Kopti and Co Nicolas Lazzom Fig and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

1451-23—Mulla and M, Miyamahomed Hajee Janmahomed Chotani, Peston Jamasji and Co, Shamrao M and Co.

2122-23—Mulji P and P, Tulsidas Gamrai and others, Harriram Chutanram Soonderdas and Co.

2384-23—Manubhai and Co, Fatmabai, Khatizabai and another, Thakored and D.

1308-23—J P Wallace and Co, Dhanbhadbhai and another, Bapulal Balkrishn and another, Malvi R M and Co.

2271-23—Dallas and Co, C Dutal and Co Bhikhabhai Jugjiwandas, Motichand and D.

1727-23—Mulla and M, Tulsidas Karsondas Karsondas Huragwan and other Craigie B and C, Dabholkar and J Amarchand and M

1167-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Mor. Ltd, The Indian Engineering Co, Manchershaw and N.

1544-23—Wadia G and Co, Dinshaw Dorab Adenwalla, Sir Hormusji Cowasji Adenwalla and others, Payne and Co, Patell and E. Little and Co.

926-23—Dubash and Co, Narandas Manilal Mulchand Purshotan, Edgelow G W and Co.

944-23—Purnanand C and J, Bai Durga Lakhmidas Narsy, Mehta G and Co.

4515-23—Amarchand and M, Nakubhai Nathubhai Shah v Mohanlal Lalji.

393-23—Captain and V. Singji Sunderji and ors v Jiwan Ramchandra and ors Thakoredas and D.

586-23—Mulla and M, Labhdeni v The Sir Waghji Vardhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

3405-23—Bhaishanker K and G, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Charanda Ukeda and another, Malvi M R and Co.

1937-23—Thakoredas and Co, Sunderabai Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Edgelow G W and Co.

2336-24—Mulla and M, Cassumalli Sarafali Versilalji and another Jafferbhai Kanji, Viraj Lal and Co.

1790-23—Mehta L and Co, Lallubhai Lilachand Moosaji Jafferji, Chitnis K and ai

1582-24—Mulla and M, Dr. Shantaram Raghunath Shirgaoker, Bhagwandas Nagindas, Thakoredas and Co.

1549-23—Pandia and Co, Rutanlal Kalchand Agarwalla, Ratilal and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

4513-23—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, The Grand National Theatres Ltd and others, Craigie B and Co, Thakoredas and Co.

955-23—Craigie B and C, M A Rahim and Co, The Grand National Theatres Ltd and others, Thakoredas and D.

4004-24—Dastur and Co, Tar Mahomed Haji Ali Mahomed and another v Shaikh Abdulla Shaika Mahomed and another, Pandia and Co.

4355-24—Captain and V, Saleh and Ebrahim Alfazal, Esmail Ali, Khandwalla and C.

4086-24—Rele and Co, Abdul Rahim Shaikh Mahomedally, Dadiba Cowasji Contractor, Shah and Co.

2146-24—Madhavji and Co, Dharsey Devraj and Co, Ismail Goloor Kasum and others, Vachha and Co.

3783-23—Mehta L and Co, Maleckchand Keshavji Lala Kundan Surajbhai, Malvi M R and Co.

5091-23—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji, Meghji Khairaj and Co, Paralker and R.

3244-24—Kanga and Co, Khimji Punja and Co, Manibhai P Dala and another, Kanubhai and S, In Person.

3121-23—Little and Co, A Hyland Ltd, Sundarabai, Thakoredas and Co.

28-23—Purnanand C and J, Nagindas Sarupchand, Baijrai Joharmal, Thakoredas and Co.

1341-23—N C Dalal and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Thakoredas Dharumdas and others, Shamrao M and H.

1692-23—Jamsedji R and D, Ramchand Rajaji, Sanharam Baloba Sauger and others, Manohar and Co.

1500-23—Little and Co, Dr. Tyabbhai Saleh bhay, Hatimbhay Gulamhusein and others, Vadia G and Co.

173-24—Patel and E, Moses Samson Ezekiel, Jamanmal Dalichand and others, Khandwalla and C Dabholker and J.

1228-24—Crawford B and Co, The B B and C I Railway, Ali Mahomed Noor Mahomed, Dastur and Co.

1220-24—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, Ibrahim Chamlia.

1221-24—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, Yomonabai, Craigie B and Co.

1222-24—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, Walli Mahomed, Craigie B and Co.

1223-24—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, Umer Suleman.

1224-24—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, Umerji Adam Roker, Craigie B and Co.

1225-24—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, Fathubhai Mahomedali.

1226-24—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, Raja Natu.

1227-24—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, Sulemanji Umerji Craigie and Co

1502-24—Motichand and D, Manilal Damodardas Mody v Manilal Chunilal Choksey, Dubash and Co.

1054-24—Kanga and Co, Jesinghbhai Balabhai v Nathalal Dayaldas, Surajmal and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUM.

In the Division Court No.

IN INSOLVENCY.

APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE UNDER SECTION 38.

1081-23—Surveyor and Co., Re Jiwaji Amerbhai Dawoodi Vora v Manekial Dhunjibhoy and another, Ferreira and V.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1043-22—Motichand and D, Goluram Radhakison v Bharmal Shripal, Malvi M R and Co.

1046-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Taraporewalla and B v Gulamhusein Easaji Tarbhoy, Dallas and Co.

1-22—Mulji P P, Bakhabhai Motilal Abdulla Alimahomed, M B Chothia and Co.

12-22—Pathare and Co, Jivraj Soombaji Raghunata Dataji Walkar and another, Judah and S.

10-22—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Gordhandas Kalbhanji Bhatt, Ramanlal and H.

170-22—Motichand and D Fulchand Tricumji Datrabhai Kriparam and another Bhaishanker K and G.

197-22—Matubhai J and M, Kesarbai, Jethabhai Jiwan and another, Dastur and Co.

91-22—Dastur and Co., Jethabhai Jiwan Kesarbai and another Matubhai J and M, Jamsedji R and D.

110-22—Surajmal and Co., Kankuchand Mulchand, T Langan and others, Kanga and Co.

127-22—Rustomji and G. Ranchoddas Girdharilal, Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal and others, Merwanji K and C.

59-22—Rustomji and G. Nagji Motiji and Co Gangubai Motiram Dhanpandhar and another, Wadia G and Co.

73-22—Mehta L and Co., Kalubhai Jumakhram, Wadilal Chhaganlal, N Dalal and Co.

140-23—Crawford B and Co, The American Trading Co, Bird and Co, Craigie and Co.

139-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Aspandiar Godrej Meherbun, Murzban Kaikhusru Marzban, Surveyor and Co.

69-23—Surveyor and Co, Murzban Kaikhusru Marzban, Rajabali Tyabji and another, Jamsedji R and D, Payne and Co.

10-22—Mulla and M, N H Moos, vs Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Edgelow G W and Co

130-22—N C Dalal and Co Madavji Mohanji and Co, vs Jugjiwandas Chaganlal Mehta L and Co

79-22—Soonderdas and Co, Kallianji Karsondas, vs The Godavery Valley Ginning and Pressing Co Ltd, Wadia G and Co.

122-22—Vachha and Co, Dayabhai Ambalal and Co, Ramji Purshotam and Co, Mulla and M

93-22—In Person Manibhai Motibhai Patel, vs Bai Santa and another, Shah and Co.

147-22—Khandwalla and Co, Jayanarayen Lalchand Tapdia and another vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and Co.

6-22—Madhavji and Co, Chunilal Gambhirdas and Co and another, vs Jivanlal Ujamsey, N C Dalal and Co.

1099-22—Jehangir G and B, Bhikhaiji and another, vs Pestonji Nuserwanji Surati and others, Matubhai J and M, In Person.

774-22—Raghvaya N and Co, Biharilal Kunjilal v Indersing Mehta and another, Surajma and Co.

782-22—Hiralal and Co, Kedarmal Bhuramal, Ramnarayan Baldeodas, Malvi M R and Co.

1977-22—Matubhai J and M, The Western India Transport Co Ltd v Bhikhubhai Virchand.

199-22—Pandia and Co, Velji Devsey v Virji Jetha v Raghvaya N and Co.

157-22—Crawford B and Co, George Brunton and Sons v The Anglo-India Colonial Navigation Co Ltd, Bhaishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the division Court No. 54.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1210-24—Chitnis K and M, Dayabhai Jiwanji v Ramchand Mulchand, M B Chothia and Co.

2847-24—S A Trabji, Shivlal Rath, vs Mansukhlal Aghadbhai Ramanlal and H.

SHORT CAUSE.

3994-24—Vachha and Co, Basdeo Gangabux v Ramdas Jasraj and anr, Tyabji D and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

3798-24—Gorio Limited v Vithaldas Meghji, Tyabji D and Co.

3433-24—Kanga and Co, Vadilal Chunilal v Samirmal and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

3668-24—Kanga and Co, Vadilal Chunilal v Samirmal and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

3302-24—Payne and Co, Haji Abdulla Kazum v British India Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

1144-23—Dabholker and J N H Ro

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 2.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 31/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 672.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 727.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 712.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 112.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 107.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 213.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 281 1/2.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.76 7/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 92/63.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80.
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.90.
London—Rome Liras 118.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
The Exchange Market was steady but dull.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 2.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 31/32
Bank Demand	1/6
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 5 16
Fcs. Demand.	—
American Dollars	281 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	156
Shanghai	213
Japan	112
Singapore	157 3/4

Market Steady.

London, Feb. 28.

Rents 3 per cent. 48.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 3/4.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 4 . .
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/4
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 3/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—
Quite absence buying orders.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/4.
Interest days market loans 3 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.
Exchange on Paris 9305.
Council Bills Extra allotments Warsaw 2475.
Council Bills allotments Prague 16050.
27th Belgium 3493.
27th Athens. 30050.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTERS MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stocking 1768.
Christiania 3128.
Amsterdan 1191.
Stokholme 1768.
Belgium 9505.
Athens 29750 Yester day.
Linseed afloat 13000 Tons.

London, Feb. 28.

Exchange on London in Paris 9305.
Exchange on London in Germany Closed.
Exchange in London in Italy. 11776.

New York, Feb. 28.

Demand Bills. 47650.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Feb. 28.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 1/2.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 3/4.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 1/8.
Conversion Loan £76 7/8.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 3/4.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £ 107.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 57 1/2.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 1/4.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 69.
Govt Securities 3 per cent 58 1/2.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 28.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 3/4.
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 7/8.
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/8.
Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4.

BULLION.

Bombay, March 2.

Sovereigns ready 13/13.
Sovereigns forward 13/13.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/13/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/14.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs 21/15/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 73/4.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73/4.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73/8.

London, Feb. 28.

Bar gold ready s. 87/3.
Silver ready d. 32/4.
Silver forward d. 32/8.

TONE OF SILVER—
Ready firm, Forward not overstrong. Buyers scarce. China was seller at higher rate.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 2.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 66/10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 96/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 97/14.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 102/8.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 103/8.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/5.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/9.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/11.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/6.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/13.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96.
TONE OF MARKET—
Steady.

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 2.

Bank's selling T T ready 31/32.
Bank's buying T T ready 1/32.
Bank's selling T T March 29/32.
Bank's buying T T March 31/32.
Bank's selling T T April 37/32.
Bank's buying T T April 29/32.
Bank's selling T T May 25/32.
Bank's buying T T May 27/32.
Bank's selling T T June 3/4.
Bank's buying T T June 13/16.

Bombay, March 2.

LONDON DISCOUNTS—
3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
MONEY—
Call 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 1/2 per cent.
3 months 6 1/2 per cent.
6 months 6 per cent.
TONE OF MONEY—
Firm.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

SHARES.

Bombay, March 2.

The Share Bazar remained closed to-day on account of the settlement day.

SHARES.

London, Feb. 28.

Honkong Bank £150.
Chartered Bank £21 3/4.
National Bank £47 1/2.
P.and O. Bank £11 5/8.
Eastern Bank £6 1/2.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(issued by the Hindustani Native Merchant's Association.)

Bombay, March 2

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—	1	1	6
Textile	1	0	9
E. D. Sassoon	1	0	9
Elphinstone and Century ..	1	0	9
Long Cloth (Full weight)34-40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	5	6
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6	0
Textile per lb.	1	5	6
Phoenix per lb.	1	5	6
Pearl per lb.	1	5	9
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb. ..	1	4	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	5	9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	3
Pearl per lb.	1	5	9
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	9
Long Cloth 8 Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	3
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34-40—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb... ..	1	5	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	0
Edward Mohur per lb.	1	4	0
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	0
Salita:—			
Century per lb.	1	4	9
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	5	0
Textile per lb.	1	5	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	7	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	6	3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	0
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	0	0
Phoenix per piece	6	0	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	14	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece ..	6	4	0
Pearl Pebaney per piece ..	6	4	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	5	0
Bombay United per piece.. ..	7	2	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	8	0	0
E. D. Rachael per piece	6	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	11	8	0
Hindustani	11	9	0

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 2.

To-day Reuter reported unchanged to 3 points up in New York futures. The tone of the market was quiet but steady. Liverpool has been reported 11 to 14 points lower. The market eased on some long liquidation on reports of light rains in Texas.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 28th ultimo as under:—

"Market steady. Light rains in West ineffective."

Although a slight change was reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 469 1/2 i.e. Rs. 2 higher than Saturday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Bazar operators were moderate sellers and the market eased to Rs. 469. Around this level Japanese and Commission Houses were buyers and the values improved to Rs. 472 1/2. But the market again gave way to Rs. 471 on Bazar operators selling and closed at Rs. 471 1/2. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 471 1/2 and closed firm at Rs. 472 1/2 on buying by Shroffs and Japanese Houses. Commission Houses were buyers of Oomra.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 460 and going down by a rupee on scattered selling advanced to Rs. 461 1/2 on Commission Houses and general buying and closed steady at Rs. 461 F. G. Bengal, March and May were nominally quoted Rs. 415 1/2 and Rs 416 1/2 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady on Saturday and the demand for nice red leafy quality was limited. About 3,000 bales are reported to have been sold

To-day only 100 bales Rajputana were tendered against Bengal Contracts. Nothing was tendered against March Contracts.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, March 2

Fully Good Broach April-May ..		472 1/2
Fully Good Bengal March ..		415 1/2
" " " May ..		418
Fine Oomra .. March ..		463

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 2

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab ..	440	430	415
M. G. Oomra No. 3 ..	476	466	456
M. G. Khandesh ..	471	461	446
M. G. Broach ..	505	498	490

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 2.

Fully Good Broach April-May ..		471
Fully Good Bengal March ..		414
" " " May ..		416
Fine Oomra .. March ..		461
Good Southerns May/June ..		465

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 2.

	Ready average quality.		Ready Fine.	
Bengal Superfine M.G.	..	..	..	..
" Fine M.G.	..		425	..
" F.G.M.G.	410/15		..	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	..		425	..
" F.G.M.G.	410/15		..	..
Punjab Americans M.G.	500/10		..	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	450/60		475/80	..
Nagpur	450/60		475/80	..
Yeotmal .. Fine M.G.	445		465/70	..
Pulgaon .. " "	455		465/75	..
Dhamangaon " "	440/5		455/65	..
Amraoti .. " "	445/45		465/70	..
Khamgaon-Akola "	440/45		465	..
Mulkapur " "	415/20		460	..
Khamgaon " "	410/20		440/45	..
" F.G.M.G.	..		..	..
Broach Fine M.G.	..		490 March	
" Fully Good "	..		..	+23/25
Muthia Fine "	..		..	+13/14
" F.G.M.G.	415/20		..	..
Dharwar S.G.	..		..	..
Coompta M.G.	..		..	..
Westerns "	475/95		..	..
" H.G.	..		..	..
Miraj M.G.	475/95		..	..
Cambodia "	545		..	..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

March 2, 1925.

New York Market, 28th February,

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
25.07	Mar.	25.07	—
25.33	May	25.36	+03
25.58	Jul.	25.60	+02
25.04	Oct.	25.03	+02

New York spot on 27th Feb. 25.35; New Orleans 25.30 —10.

New York spot on 28th Feb. 25.35; New Orleans 25.35 plus .05

Telegraphic market advices:—Quiet Saturday market but steady.

May highest 25.40, (11-58 a.m.), lowest 25.23 (10-13 a.m.) range .17 points.

Liverpool Market, 28th February.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.64	Mar.	13.57—07	13.55—09	13.50	—14
13.73	May	13.60—07		13.61	—12
13.78	July.			13.67	—11
13.53	Oct.			13.42	—11
	Egyptian				
31.05	May			31.35	+30
29.05	July			29.35	+30

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled 10.05 a.m.:—Cold wave continues, light rains Central part of Texas. Entire belt partly cloudy.

(2) Cabled 11-05 a.m.:—Considerable long liquidation, some trade fixing call sales.

(3) Cabled 3-35 p.m.:—American early morning Report:—"Light rains Texas Gulf Coast."

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 2.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

March	13.63	+.13
May	13.75	+.14
July	13.81	+.14
October	13.54	+.12
December	13.46	+.13
January	13.38	+.12
EGYPTIANS.		
March	32.75	—.10
May	31.30	—.05
July	29.35	unchanged.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 28.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.		
March	13.50	—.14
April	13.53	—13
May	13.61	—12
June	13.62	—.10
July	13.67	—.11
August	13.57	—.11
September	13.43	—.11
October	13.42	—.11
November	13.34	—.10
December	13.33	—.10
January	12.26	—.10
February	13.22	—.11
March	13.18	unchanged.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 28.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 2,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 100 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 50 Bales.
Mid. Americans Spot:—Universal Trading 13.82 quiet.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 35.10d.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool Feb. 28.

Scinde Good	1090
Scinde Fully Good	11.80
Scinde Fine	11.70
Bengal Good	11.00
Bengal Fully Good	11.40
Bengal Fine	11.80
Oomra Good	11.55
Oomra Fully Good	11.95
Oomra Fine	12.35
Broach Good	11.45
Broach Fully Good	11.85
Broach Fine	12.25

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 28.

March	32.85
April	32.95
May	31.35
June	30.55
July	29.35
August	28.35
September	27.30
October	26.30
November	23.85
December	23.25
January	22.85

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Feb. 28.

Total in Sight 12,588,000 Bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply 350,000 Bales.
East Indian Visible Supply 214,000 Bales.
American Visible Supply 4373000 Bales.
Other Visible Supply 157000.
Total Sales 37,000 Bales.
East Indian Stock 14,000 Bales.
East Indian Forwarded 2700 Bales.
East Indian Actual Export.
East Indian Imports 4,000 Bales.
East Indian Speculation 200 Bales.
American Afloat 161,000 Bales.
East Indian Afloat 25,000. Bales.
Total Afloat 242,000 Bales.
Taking of the worlds spinners of American Cotton 308,200 Bales.
Cotton:—
Day's Receipts at all Us. Ports 44000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 2000.
Day's Exports to Continent 35,000.
Future at New York.—

Mar.	2507 Unchanged.
May	25.36+3
July	25.60+2
Oct.	2506+2

Spot Cotton at New York 25.35 Unchd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 2535 +5
Mar. 25.20+6
May 25.45+7
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 21 3/4.
Demand Bills 7650.
Silver Commercial Bars mined 68 3/8.

WHEAT.

London Feb. 28.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. Feb./Mar. 71/3 Value.
Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. 72/3 Feb./Mar. Value.
Tone.—Quiet easier.
Australian Feb./Mar 70/- Value.
Choice White Karachi Feb./Mar. 65/9 Sellers.
Soft Red Karachi Feb/Mar. 6/4. Value.
Tone.—Cuts No. 2 Calcutta 66/6 Apl./May in Value.
Wheat afloat 2,275,000.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bag. Apl./May £247/16 Sellers.
Linseed Tone— Poor Demand.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net.
Months 49 7/8 Mar./Apl. Paid Buyers. Tone.—
May/Aug. 49 7/8 Paid Buyers.

London Feb. 28.

Linseed La Plata £22 7/8 Feb./Mar.

London Feb. 28.

Sellers Mar./Apl. unquoted rather easier demand poor.
Cottonseed Bombay £10 3/8 Feb./Mar. Sellers.
Castorseed Bombay £24 1/4 Feb./Mar. paid Sellers. Barely Steady.
Rapeseed Toria 21/- Feb.Mar. Sellers quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 28.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. and F. Calcutta 27th Cuban Sugar 14 3/8 value.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta. June/July 17/10 1/2 Sellers. Jul/Sep 17/3 Sellers. Oct/Dec. 17/-.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay. Jul./Sep. 17/5 1/2 Sellers.
Fine White Java Canal T. Karachi Jul/Sep.17/6 1/4 Sellers.

RUBBER.

London Feb. 28.

Para Up River Fine Spot Mar./Apl. 16 1/2 Sellers.
Plantation Firsst Datex Crepe Spot March 16 5/8.
Firm on American orders Closing quieter.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 13 to 13/6.

BARLEY.

London Feb. 28.

Karachi Barley M./A. nominal.

METALS.

London, Feb. 28.

English Best Selected Copper	£67 3/4.
Standard Copper G.M.G.	£64 1/2.
Copper Braziers	£83 1/2.
Yellow Metal	8.
Hard Spelter	30 1/2.
Corrugated Sheets	16 11/16.
Tin Block £259 1/2.	

BRASS.

Bombay, March 2.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	60	0	0
Do	1	60	0	0
Do	1 1/4	60	0	0
Do	1 1/2	60	0	0
Do	1 3/4	60	0	0
Do	2	60	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, March 2.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German.. ..	3-4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	66	8	0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2	67	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	69	0	0
Copper	2	69	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars ..	..	62	0	0
Panchteka joint ..	..	27	0	0
Copper, English Bars ..	..	61	0	0
Brass Bars	..	39	4	0
Pat Khai	..	66	0	0
Lead, Country	..	25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1 ..		57	0	0
" " 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		57	0	0
German Copper 1 1-2		66	8	0
" " to 1 3-4 to 2 ..		68	0	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1 ..		66	4	0
" " 1 1-4 ..		67	0	0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 2.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m on 28th February, 1925.

Cotton	23149 Bales
Wheat	7049 Cwts
Linseed	8313 "
Rape etc.	2720 "
Gingellyseed	3029 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	4082 "
Castorseed	3112 "
Rice	5783 "
Myrabollams	9298 "
Cottonseed	6822 "
Mowrasced	Nil "
Gram	1941 "
Juwar	999 "
Masur	100 "
Barley	48 "
Bajri	1721 "
Coal	2833 Tons

BILL TO AMEND INDIAN TARIFF ACT.

JAPAN AND CHINA SILK MERCHANTS' REPRESENTATION.

Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., solicitors to Japan and China Silk Merchants' Association, Bombay, have addressed the following telegram on behalf of the Association to Sir Charles Innes, and the President and members of the Legislative Assembly:—

Re. Bill to further amend Indian Tariff Act 1894 we submit all measures to protect customs revenues are absolutely futile unless direct imports or transhipments from British ports of sugar, matches, cigarettes, gold-thread and satchhrine and silk piecegoods be prohibited into Kathiawar States and Cutch. British Indian subjects are needlessly penalised at present and taxed more to make up for deficit caused by such malpractices. After evasion of duties same goods are brought to British territories and undersold to detriment of interests of honest merchants. If Government of India are powerless to stop such practices we suggest reduction in the percentage of duties which will lead to increase in imports, removes temptations to take goods to Native States and will in no way affect revenue. Alternative levy Customs import at Viramgaon or collect duties on heavy dutiable goods in British Ports on behalf of Kathiawar States. Also suggest as the last remedy that a flat rate be supplied to all silk piecegoods stop. If no measures are adopted Government revenues will suffer still more and further difficulties will arise as merchants are opening new branches in Kathiawar Ports.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

MESSRS A NORDEN AND CO'S REPORT

January 29, 1925.

Cotton: The downward movement of prices which followed the publication, on Friday, of the Census Bureau's report, showing that 13,308,037 bales had been ginned to January 16th, was the result not only of an upward revision of ideas concerning production but also of increasing pessimism regarding the cotton textile industry. To the liquidation of tired longs was added the weight of extensive short sales but there was a steady absorption of contracts for domestic and foreign trade account, the effect of which was to place the market in an improved technical position. Subsequently, reports of a persistent spot demand caused active covering and the lost ground was regained.

Bearish sentiment continues, but we cannot feel otherwise than that conditions are now in favour of a marked improvement in the cotton manufacturing situation. So far as the domestic dry goods trade is concerned the following elements must be considered: manufacturers are beginning to realize that, as we have often pointed out business booms must be founded on a more solid basis than that of optimism, and warnings as to the losses likely to follow overproduction have been so widely circulated that a conservative operating policy would seem to be assued. Inventories have been reduced and notwithstanding the dearth of forward commitments, the tone of the primary markets, in the face of the recent decline in the cost of raw material is reassuring. Evidently the volume of small orders received is not unsatisfactory and there would appear no reason to anticipate a falling off in consumption.

With regard to the situation in Lancashire, we are of the opinion that the bearish aspect of the proposed reduction in working hours has been exaggerated. The reduction at present being voted upon is one of 4½ hours whereas, within the past three months, running schedules have been increased 12½ hours. The inference is not that there has been a heavy falling off in demand—although the rise in sterling exchange must have adversely affected exports—but that the expansion has been rather too rapid to assure the maintenance of a satisfactory margin of profit.

The European situation appears to be steadily improving, largely influenced by the elimination of violent fluctuations in exchange and by the resultant growing confidence in values. The progress made in the solution of Europe's economic difficulties continues be reflected in the heavy demand for cotton and there is every reason to believe that this demand, particularly around present levels, will continue.

This month will be the third in succession during which more than one million bales of American cotton have exported and, with the total of domestic consumption and exports certain to exceed eight million bales for the half-year ending January 31st, the prospects of an unwidely carryover at the end of the season has disappeared.

Recently, there have been two development in the supply situation which should not be overlooked. In the first place, the Census Bureau has increased its estimate of last season's world consumption of all kinds by 582,000 bales, indicating a corresponding reducion in the carryover on July 31st, 1924; secondly, heavy rains in India are now generally estimated as having reduced the prospective yield at least 500,000 bales below the Government forecast made in December. It is now reported that the supply of Indian cotton available for export to Europe will be considerably less than last year. The effect of this will, doubtless, be reflected in a further increase in European consumption of American.

It is not improbable that the world's requirements of American cotton throughout next season will call for a crop in excess of 13,000,000 bales; the progress of the new crop will, therefore, be of the utmost importance. At present, all that can be said is that the drought conditions in the Southwest have, so far, been only partially relieved and that there is a fear that acreage will be reduced in favour of grains, owing to the existing price differential.

We consider that, at the present level the market has, to a great extent, discounted all known bearish factors and that, in view of the strength of the statistical situation and of the increasingly bullish spot advicets which we continue to receive, an upward price trend may be anticipated.

Coffee: Dull spot conditions both here and in Europe and the increasing eagerness of Brazilian shippers to effect sales continue to depress the market. There is, however, no apparent failing off in consumption and, in our opinion, trade buying must increase considerably in the near future. We think that purchases on recessions are advisable.

Sugar: Notwithstanding the approach of peak production in Cuba, the market has maintained a remarkably steady tone, chefly on account of the interest shown in Cuban raws by the United Kingdom, Japan and latterly by domestic refiners. The differences between near and distant months show a tendency to widen and our opinion is that purchases of July and September at present levels and on the scale down will eventually prove profitable.

The Chicago Market: Except for temporary reactions caused by extensive profit-taking, Wheat has steadily advanced to key nigh levels, contributory causes being the strength of foreign markets and the heavy purchases made by countries which in normal seasons are exporters of grain. We feel that the advance has been too rapid and would advise buying only on substantial breaks. The demand for Corn and Oats is indifferent and the continued increase in visible supplies lessens the possibility at this time of any sustained advance. However, we look for higher prices in the long run.

SPORTING NEWS

BOMBAY RACES.

SPRING MEETING: SECOND DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(First Race Starts at 2-0 p.m.)

THE CHEVELY HANDICAP.—1 Mile. Time 5-30 p.m.

The Count 9-10, Harry Tate 9-6, Light Jester 8-13, Swithin 8-10, Joe's Luck 8-6, Canterbury Lamb 8-4, Krishnakumari 8-13, Amrmanisk 8-9, French Bazar 7-10, Precious Lass 7-12, Starboard 7-3, Bolivian 7-6, Northern Light 7-4, Lomand Hills 7-4, Carton Pierre 6-9.

THE CARNARVON PLATE.—1½ Miles. Time 6-0 p.m.

Madelina 9-8, Rabalto 9-5, Charlie's Smile 9-0, Marmion 8-13, The Hottentot 8-12, Rakings 8-11, Bold Danby 8-10, Golden Vision 8-9, Golden Tor 8-9, Catchup 8-0, Pomme Anna 7-8, Marby 7-7, Charles William 7-4.

THE FERMOY PLATE.—6 Furlongs, 41 yards. Time 5-0 p.m.

Orraiston 9-7, Footpedal 9-2, Bunwarry 9-0, Bella Syme 8-10, Starmont 8-7, Sauce 8-7, Mist 8-4, The Minx 7-12, Velocity 7-10, Dugar Dolgotty 7-9.

THE FALMOUTH HANDICAP.—1 Mile Time 4-0 p.m.

Summer's Joy 9-0, Erinite 9-0, Country Lad 8-12 Musk Rat 8-4, Lomo 8 2, Allensmore I 7-9, Dayspring 7-9, Desert Gold 7-5.

THE HIGHCLERE PLATE.—1 Mile. Time 3-30 p.m.

Neap Tide 9-2, Irrigate 8-7, Sagittarius 8-2, The Lily 8-0, Lantern 7-12, Ludo 7-10, Bristol Scant 7-8, Zara 7-5.

THE MUMBRA PLATE—About 1½ Miles. Time 4-30 p.m.

Rose Hill 9-12, Tiperary 9-6, Nafa 8-8, Trafalgar 8-5, Some Surprise 8-2, Sannayet 8-0, Cardiff 8-0, Squire 7-13, Peach Bitter 7-12, Mahadorjung 7-12, Don't Care 7-10, Kitchener 7-4, William Tell 7-4.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.—1 Mile. Time 6-30 p.m.

Agab 8-7, Shahir 7-11, Ballard 8-10, Gazalon 8-0, Hawam 7-11, Jusoor 9-3, Sherkan 8-10, Zerbola 7-13, Five Step 8-9, Zoolnakar 8-0, Iridis 7-11, Mamnoon 8-10, Joyous 8-7, Makbul Beg 7-11, Jodi 8-10, Sherah 8-5, Mahmood 8-11, Nashat 8-3, Governor 8-7, Bazz 9-7, Mashur 9-7, Zirgam 8-0, Hashash 7-7, Hopeful 7-11, Dilawar 8-3, Malikzaman 8-10, Silver Thrush 9-3, Ashbaba 9-3, Sham 8-13, Dawood 8-3.

THE ALTEAR PLATE Division 1.—1 Mile. Time 2-0 p.m.

Mootrub 8-13, Sukban 8-11, Amanra 8-3, David 7-11, Subha-u-Khair 8-7, Jibrill 8-1, Hawam 8-1, Sultan 8-1, Harizon 9-3, Gunja 8-11, Thulia 8-7, Dolly 8-7, Lebanon 8-13, 8-7, Satrik 7-11, MacDonald 8-7, Ferooza 8-11, Goorjee 8-7, Hamilton 8-13, Faisal 7-11, Varia 8-7, Abyia 8-3, Nabuan 8-3, Mibriz 8-7, Khoresan 8-11, Mookif 9-3, Saril 7-11, Seection 8-7.

Division II. Time 2-30 p.m.

Mashat Beg 8-7, Narcissus 8-1, Argentine 8-3, Jamil Pasha 7-11, Durbar 8-11, Tarrinshope 8-1, Yildiz 8-9, Rex 9-3, Simrah 8-3, Moosaad 8-1, Rose 8-7, Nipper 8-1, Kannan 8-1, Mussood 8-1, Rifle 8-7, Noori 8-3, Yeman 8-7, Dawood 8-7, Kalipha 7-11, Sicander 8-3, Fox Trot 8-11, Chanchoon 8-13, Hashash 7-11, Bolan 8-7, Nawaf 8-1, Young Jawad 8-1.

Division III. Time 3-0 p.m.

Ghataas 8-1, Weldon 8-1, Aftab 8-13, Young Takreet 8-9, Hudban 8-1, Sherif-ul-Mulk 8-5, Tahsun Beg 8-1, Vital 9-3, Doomaid 8-11, Gatti 8-13 Clinker 8-13, Natak 8-1, Andhra Valley 8-7, Farkud 7-11, Zaan 8-7, Bhagnavar 8-9, Ayrimja 8-1, Watchmaker 7-11, Solomon's Song 8-13, Dhary 8-7, Naddas 7-11, Tango 8-1, Falak 7-11, Radium 8-1, Victory 8-1, Deyan 8-1.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Birmingham 0, Huddersfield 1; Bolton 4 Manchester City 2; Burnley 5, West Ham 4; Cardiff 3, Newcastle 0; Everton 3, Nottingham Forest 1; Leeds 1, Blackburn Rovers Count 1, Bury 1; Preston 0, Sheffield United 3, Sunderland 3, Liverpool 0; Tottenham 2 Arsenal 0; West Bromwich 4, Aston Villa 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Chelsea 2, Portsmouth 3; Clapton Orient 0,

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Derby 1; Coventry 0, Port Vale 0; Crystal Palace 1, Blackpool 2; Leicester 6, Barnsley 0; Manchester United 3, Wolverhampton 0; Oldham 1, Bradford City 3; Sheffield Wednesday 0, South Shields 1; Southampton 2, Hull 2; Stockport 4, Fulham 1; Stoke 0, Middlesborough 1.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION).

Bournemouth 2, Watford 1; Brentford 2, Merthyr 2; Brighton 2, Southend 1; Bristol City 2, Bristol Rovers 0; Gillingham 0, Northampton 1; Luton 1, Charlton 0; Millwall 3, Queen's Park Rangers 0; Norwich 0, Reading 2; Plymouth 0, Newport 2; Swindon 1, Exeter 0.

The match between Aberdare and Swansea was postponed on account of the ground being unfit for play.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION).

Accrington 2, Ashington 2; Bradford 6, Crewe 1; Chesterfield 1, Southport 2; Darlington 5, Wigan 0; Grimsby 1, Lincoln 2; Halifax 2, Nelson 4; Hartlepools 2, Tranmere 1; New Brighton 3, Barrow 0; Rochdale 3, Walsall 0; Rotherham 3, Doncaster 0.

The match between Wrexham and Durham was not played.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Aberdeen 2, Raith 3; Ayr 2, Hibernians 2; Celtic 4, Dundee 0; Hearts 3, Hamilton 2; Kilmarnock 1, Falkirk 0; Motherwell 1, Partick 3; St. Johnstone 2, St. Mirren 2; Third Lanark 2, Morton 3.

The matches between Morton and Queen's Park and Rangers and Cowdenbeath were not played.

In the Friendly Football match, Queen's Park (Glasgow) beat Corinthians at Crystal Place by three goal to two.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY UNION.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The following are the results of principal matches played in the Rugby Union to-day:—

London Scottish 3, Army 19; Cambridge University 48, Roslyn Park 3; Birkenhead Park 11, Guy's Hospital 0; Portsmouth Services 15, Harlequins 23; Old Merchant Taylors 10, Old Leysians 9; Bristol 9, Richmond 9; Leicester 3, Coventry 0; Swansea 6, Gloucester 3; Manchester 6, Liverpool 13; Glasgow Academicals 12, Greenock Wanderers 5; Glasgow High School F P 6, West of Scotland 0; Royal High School F P 0, Heriot's High School F P 41; Watsonians 8, Jed Forest 0.

The matches between Bath and Blackheath and Plymouth and Cardiff were scratched.—Reuter's Special.

NOVEL TENNIS BALL.

FILLED WITH GAS AND FROZEN IN ICE.

A novel tennis ball filled with nitrogen and said to be air-tight has been offered for approval to the All India Lawn Tennis Association at Lahore. The ball remains unaffected by a hot climate, there being no change in the rubber compound up to one hundred and thirty degrees which is about the limit of any temperature likely to be met. It is the invention of Mr. Albert Penfold the technical expert at Fort Dunlop who created the Maxfli golf-ball.

"The aim," says Mr. Penfold in an interview, "has been to avoid as far as possible the present loss of air owing to leakage through the joints, the plug, and the rubber wall itself.

"In manufactuding a tennis ball of the plug type, the plug, which has to be punctured in order that the ball may be inflated, cannot be sealed with any certainty. Moreover, the rubber used is not air-tight, nor are the joints, and in consequence a manufacturer may store on his shelves, until they are tested for size, between twenty and thirty thousand tennis balls a week, of which total possibly half may require to be scrapped.

"We have got over these difficulties by using two thin gutta percha shells cemented together to form what appears to be a large size ping pong ball, and, in order to cut out the disadvantage of the plug, certain chemicals and a few spots of water are placed within the two shells before they are sealed together. This hollow sphere, covered with soft rubber, is then placed in a mould and the whole is heated to a temperature of about three hundred degrees Fahrenheit. That not only vulcanises the rubber but sets up chemical action between the gas-forming ingredients and inflates the ball.

"After that the moulds are plunged into ice-cold water from a special refrigerating plant having a yield of four tons of ice a day. Afterwards the rubber ball is covered with felt in the ordinary way. The result is the first time since tenn's balls were made, standards of compression and 'bounce' can now be established with scientific exactitude."

Specimens of this new ball have also been offered to the English Lawn Tennis Association for approval and a world record is said to have been set up in the widespread application for patents from every civilised country of the globe.

FIFTH TEST MATCH.

SYDNEY, March 2.

Australians opened their second innings to-day in sultry weather, and lost two wickets for 77 runs by lunch time. Ryder making seven and Gregory 22. Resuming after lunch, they added less than 80 for the loss of four more wickets, Andrews making 80, Taylor 29, Ponsford five, and Kippax eight, being out by tea time. They however, made 47 more without losing any more wickets, and when stumps had to be drawn for the day owing to the failing light, the score was 203 for six. The attendance numbered 23,160.—Reuter.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

BUCHANAN CUP MATCHES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY WIN.

The Rangers who obtained a walk-over from the Medical met the B. B. & C. I. Railway XI in the first match on Monday and lost by two goals to one. The Railway were the better team but the Rangers could hardly consider themselves unfortunate as they had equally good opening which might have given them the verdict. The B. B. and C. I. Rail. way scored both goals in the first half through their pivotal man Muller who gave a round display of good stick-work. On resumption, the Rangers forced the game and D'Burgh badly missed a certain goal, shooting wide when within three yards of his mark with no opposition whatsoever. Midway in the second half, the whole attacking line missed an excellent centre from D'Mello which might have put the Rangers one up. D'Burgh however managed to reduce the margin when Gerrard failed to intercept a dangerous pass.

The teams were:—

B. B. and C. I. Railway:—O'Neill; Fox and Rollings; Johannies, Green and Gerrard: Phillips, Arklie, Muller, Fairman and Shumbhoolingam.

Rangers:—La Touche; Cantem and Pane: M. Powell, Murphy and H. Powell; D'Mello, Maura, Sequeira, D'Burgh and Meetman.

B. B. R. A. BEAT G. I. P. 'B'

The B. B. R. A. were lucky to beat the 'B' team of the G. I. P. Railway by the odd goal in three. The Railwaymen had a good deal of the attack and on several occasions were badly fouled when in the act of scoring. In the first half the Gunners broke away late in the moiety and H. Kelly scored a good goal. The G. I. P. Railway made strenuous efforts to equalise but were invariably the victims of some flagrant dirty tactics. H. Kelly was responsible for the spade work which procured the second goal, Ford pushing the ball over the line. The Railwaymen then carried the play to the other end and obtained several corners. Of one of these Corr netted a fine goal with a hard ground shot. The G. I. P. got through after this but Hyde proved safe.

B. B. R. A.—Hyde; Cutler and C. Kelly. Rodgers, V. Kelly and Banks; H. Kelly, Ford, Lynn, Gabriel and Lindsay.

G. I. P. 'B'—Harper; Hankins and Shea; Gillman, Crawley and Gonsalves; Murray, Thompson, Mikado, Corr and Fernandes.

Referee—Reade and Meloney.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP.

OKAMOTO'S HAT TRICK.

The Queen's Road Courts were crowded to their utmost capacity last evening when the Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament came to a close. The weather conditions were ideal. The tennis that the games provided was as brilliant as exciting, and the contest in the Gentlemen's Doubles may be recorded as one of the greatest upsets in the annals of the Western India Championships or for the matter of that, any Tournament. The holders, Wagle and Rajaram, had the match almost in their grips but their luck was cruelly against them. Okamoto on the other hand had all that fortune could bestow on him. A severe defeat that at one time stared him in the face, he converted into a glorious victory. He deserves the warmest congratulations of all tennis-lovers for his great achievement. Highest praise is also due him for being the first winner of all the three events in the Western India Championships, since their inception. In 1923, he played the same trick in the Bengal Championships. There is nardly any doubt that in India he stands almost as a class by himself. We also join with the president of the Bombay Gymkhana in the hope that he will come again next year to defend his titles. Wagle and Morarji have the sympathy of all for their unfortunate defeat.

HOLDERS BEATEN.

The final match between Wagle and Morarji and Okamoto and Fox provided perhaps the best game of the season. Although Rajaram played the best game of the four, on the whole, it was Okamoto who won the greatest credit for pulling it out of the fire. While Fox gave all the support that his partner wanted at the most crucial moment, Wagle seemed to be wool gathering all the while. The Hindu pair made a flashy start of the game annexing the first set with the loss of the first game only. The second set however saw a veritable tug-of-war in which every point was fought for with consummate skill and sagacity. Games went to the servers till four games all were called out. Then Okamoto failed to hold his own service game. With Rajaram serving, the Hindu pair was within an inch of victory the score being 40—15. In their excitement to run out winners, they lost point after point and the set. The strikers carried the games till 2 games to one was telegraphed on the board in favour of Wagle and partner. Bagging the next three games the Hindu pair gained the comfortable lead of 5—1. Rajaram's service again took the score to 40—15 and he did repeat his performance of the previous set, the last service being a double fault. In the next game, the Hindus again led at 15—40, but fortune was completely beyond their reach. Okamoto and Fox turned the tables on them and ran out victorious amidst thundering applause. Wagle after five years consecutive successes lost the championship this year.

LADY TATA AND OKAMOTO WIN.

After the Okamoto's performance in the Gentlemen's Doubles there was surely any doubt as to the ultimate result of the Mixed Doubles match. He dominated over the game all throughout and gave little chance to his vis-a-vis to gain the upper hand. In fact, his activity on the cowet surprised his opponents beyond measure, and caused great amusement among the spectators. Lady Tata played her part admirably. In justice to the losers, it must be said that they put up a brave fight up to the end. The game otherwise need little description. At no occasion did Mrs Murdock and Milne look like winning, and they surrendered in two straight sets.

After the conclusion of the matches, Mr. H. T. Gorrie, declared that this year's tournament was perhaps the most successful of all. And after congratulating the winners of the different championships, he congratulated the Tournament Committee for running it to such a successful close. He particularly thanked Mr. Fox the Honorary Secretary and Mr. Le Roy his able assistant for their trouble. Mrs. P. R. Caddel then distributed the trophies to the winners and runners up.

The results:—

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES—FINAL.

S. Okamoto and M. Fox beat R. A. Wagle and Rajaram Morarji 1—6, 7—5, 7—5.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1912—Dr. A. H. Fyzee and J. H. Chinmulgund.
1913—J. A. D. Naoroji and N. P. Engineer.
1914—R. Kidd and R. D. England.
1915—R. D. England and Capt. T. A. Kemble.
1916—Chinmulgund and A. A. Fyzee.
1917—Chinmulgund and A. A. Fyzee.
1918—R. D. England and Cheetham.
1919—Major J. C. S. Rendall and W. Irwin.
1920—A. A. Fyzee and R. A. Wagle.
1921—Rajaram Morarji and R. A. Wagle.
1922—A. D. Rangarao and R. A. Wagle.
1923—A. D. Rangarao and R. A. Wagle.
1924—Wagle and Morarji.
1925—Okamoto and Fox.

MIXED DOUBES.

Lady Tata and S. Okamoto beat Mrs. Portlock and J. Stuart Milne 6—3, 6—3.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1914—R. D. England and Mrs. Reynolds.
1915—Mr. and Mrs. R. D. England.
1916—Mr. and Mrs. R. D. England.
1917—Mr. and Mrs. R. D. England.
1918—Mr. Reynold and W. Irwin.
1919—Mr. Reynold and W. Irwin.
1920—Lady Tata and L. S. Deane.
1921—Mr. Row and R. A. Wagle.
1922—Lady Tata and J. A. D. Naoroji.
1923—Mrs. Swinhoe and E. Annett.
1924—Miss S. R. D. Tata and J. A. D. Naoroji.
1925—Lady Tata and S. Okamoto.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

Previous winners:—
1912—Dr. A. H. Fyzee
1913—R. D. England
1914—Dr. A. H. Fyzee.
1915—N. D. Rangarao.
1916—N. D. Rangarao.
1917—N. D. Rangarao.
1918—Z. Shimidzu.
1919—Major J. C. S. Rendall.
1920—N. D. Rangarao.
1921—N. B. Bhagwat.
1922—N. D. Rangarao.
1923—S. Okamoto.
1924—Chunilal.
1925—S. Okamoto.

LADIES' SINGLES.

Previous winners:—
Mrs. McMenna and Mrs. A. S. Bayley.

HIGH COURT.

DR. SUKHIA'S RULE AGAINST MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp.)

In the matter of the Indian Specific Relief Act.

In the matter of Dr. Nadirsha Sukhia

..... Applicant.

The President, Secretary and Members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

This was the hearing of a rule taken out by Dr. Sukhia on 21st July 1924 against the President, the Secretary and the members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to show cause why they should not be ordered to place on the Agenda for the next monthly meeting of the Corporation certain notices of motion given by Dr. Sukhia to the Secretary and why certain Resolutions moved by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, a councillor, expunging from the Record of the proceedings of the Corporation certain notice, being items Nos. 59 and 65 of the July Agenda, should not be cancelled and rescinded and the said notices of Motion restored on the said Record.

The proceedings in question were taken out by Dr. Sukhia under Sec. 45 of the Specific Relief Act and they were in connection with several notices of motion given by him to the Secretary.

Sir Thomas Strangman with Mr. J. D. Davar instructed by Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe appeared for the Applicant.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General with Mr. B. J. Desai instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co. appeared for the Respondents.

The notices of motion were due to the action of the President in fixing the adjourned ordinary monthly meeting of the Corporation for May 1925 on the 15th May which was a Parsi Sectional holiday. This holiday was recognised by the Government. In spite of the objection of Dr. Sukhia the said meeting was held on 15th May 1924.

On 16th May, Dr. Sukhia addressed a letter to the Secretary showing his intention to move a proposition at the next June meeting of the Corporation. In his letter Dr. Sukhia expressed his regret that the meeting was convened on 15th May by the President under the shelter of the extremists majority on a School holiday notwithstanding his protest and further made some reference to the effect that in deliberately ignoring the holiday recognised by the Government it was nothing short of disloyalty to Government.

The notice of motion given by Dr. Sukhia was that the President was not only wrong in fixing a day for a meeting of the Corporation on a Sectional Holiday but in view of Sec. 36 (C) of the Municipal Act it was absolutely improper to take shelter in the support of votes of members to fix the day for a meeting on a sectional Holiday and that it was incorrect on the part of the President to allege that the Corporation did not observe sectional holidays.

This notice was disallowed by the President under Rule II of the Rules and Regulations of the Corporation.

On 27th May, the Municipal Secretary informed him accordingly. On the same day, Dr. Sukhia replied to the Secretary drawing his attention to Section 36 (K) of the Municipal Act and certain joint opinion of counsel.

On 6th June, the applicant again gave a further notice of motion expressing his intention of pointing out at the next meeting the wrongful action of the President in fixing a day and on a sectional holiday. Thereafter the said notice of motion was not put on the Agenda but on 14th June 1924 the Municipal Secretary intimated that in view of the tone of his letter and his intention to take legal proceedings the President had asked him not to enter into further controversy. Thereafter there was further correspondence but the applicant alleged no satisfactory reason was given for the action of the Municipal authorities in excluding the notice of motion from the Agenda.

On 27th June 1924, applicant gave a further notice of motion.

APPLICANT'S SUBMISSION.

The applicant submitted that the notices were given in compliance with the Municipal Act and the Rules of Procedure and no technical objection could be taken to the said notices. The notices were not in any sense libellous or offensive and the action of the Secretary and President in excluding them from the Agenda were arbitrary. Applicant further contended that the proposition of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta for expunging items Nos. 59 and 65 which related to certain propositions which the applicant desired to move was not in order and the President's action in relation thereto was irregular and arbitrary. The respondents contended that as for the second point in the motion was concerned it was incorrect to say that the notices of motion were not on the Agenda. All the notices of motion were in the Agenda and so there was no cause of complaint on this point.

On the first point that certain notices of the applicant were disallowed by the President, it was contended that the President was entitled to disallow any motion which was offensive or defamatory. If the applicant had given notices of motion without adding words of an offensive nature it would have been otherwise.

Therefore the actions of the President and the Secretary were justified and within the powers given to them by Statute.

The Court has reserved judgment.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

AWARD OF LONG-SERVICE BAR TO MR. MANECK MULLA

The annual prize distribution gathering of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, Overseas, (Cosmopolitan Division) was held last week at the B. J. Parsi Benevolent Institute under the presidency of Mr. G. K. Nariman.

At the outset, Mr. Maneck Faridoon Mulla, Divisional Superintendent and Secretary, read the report of the Brigade as under.

"Mr. G. K. Nariman, gentlemen and members of the Cosmopolitan Division,—It gives me great pleasure to read before you the report of the work done by the Cosmopolitan Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, Overseas, from the time of its inception upto 31st December 1924. The Division was established by the late Mr. D. N. Marker, M.B.E. with the co-operation of the late Mr. E. F. Khambata on the 1st day of April 1914.

"Very shortly thereafter the great World War began. The members of our Division were amongst the first to volunteer their services and they were on duty at the Alexandra Docks and later on at the Embarkation Station opened there at shed No. 4 from 31st August to the end of December 1914. Our Division thereafter, attended duty by turns at the Alexandra Docks, Victoria Docks, Colaba Station Hospital, Victoria Terminus Station, Marine Lines Camp and carried out the disembarkation work of the wounded arriving from the seat of War to the entire satisfaction of the authorities concerned. Afterwards the members of our Division were attached to the Lady Hardinge War Hospital for a year and a half and 4 months at the Gerard Freeman Thomas War Hospital.

In appreciation of the efficient work carried out by our Division at the Lady Hardinge War Hospital, Colonel Hojel C.I.E., I.M.S., Officer Commanding Lady Hardinge War Hospital, in his letter of 14th February 1916, appreciated my work.

"During this period our Division was inspected by His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Hardinge, His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Major-General Gorringe, Surgeon-General Babtie and the Hon: Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis, along with other Divisions and all of them expressed their entire satisfaction at the general efficiency and smartness of the Division.

"During the great epidemic of influenza, which swept over the whole of India in 1918, and which also laid low thousands of people in Bombay, the Bombay Municipality asked for the services of the Cosmopolitan Division in their work of giving help to the stricken people. This Division volunteered its services and helped the Health Department of the Municipality in their work at No. 7 and SE Ward Municipal Health Office at Foras Road, Belasis Road Junction and Grant Road Station.

"In the year 1919, when the strike of the mill-hands took place in Bombay, the police had to call upon the Brigade to help them during the turbulent times of the riots which followed the strike and at that time also, this Division was present on duty at the Jacob Circle and De Lisle Road Police Stations.

"Speaking shortly, this Division from the time of its inception upto the present day, has, along with other Divisions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, attended on duty whenever and wherever called upon. Sometime after this, it was very unfortunate for our Division that we lost both of its founders, the late Messrs. Marker and Khambatta, with the result that the whole work of this Division fell on my shoulder, but I am proud to say that from the time I became Superintendent of the Division upto date, this Division has stood on its own legs without any outside monetary help whatever, and has done its duty silently and without any show to the satisfaction of all concerned in the City and Island of Bombay. During these ten years, this Division attentded to 1290 cases on public duty and to 353 removals, and taking into consideration the number of members of this Division the figures shown above are quite satisfactory.

"Before closing the report I will take this opportunity of thanking Mr. H. C. Cardmaster for the voluntary services of an Honorary Treasurer that he is rendering to our Division

"I now request Mr. G. K. Nariman to distribute the prizes and the badges amongst the recipients."

PRIZES AND BADGES.

The prizes and badges were then given to the following:—

Corpl. P. M. Doctor; The late Mr. Marker's Regularity Prize.

Private A. Kalamby; The late Mr. Khambatta's General Efficiency Prize.

Sergt. P. S. Rane, Corpl. D. M. Kothare, and Private H. F. Afuri; Annual Examination Prize.

Private Madon, Private H. S. Cardmaster and Private Z. E. Cobla; General Efficiency Prize. (2nd three years' Efficient Service Badges).

Sergt. P. S. Rane, Corpl. D. M. Kothare, Corpl. P. E. Doctor, Supdt. Manek F. Mulla, Long Service Medal Bar (with its Star Ribbon.)

Mr. Nariman then gave Mr. Mulla Long Service Medal Bar (with its Star ribbon) and complimented him on his winning the distinction for doing meritorious work, for public welfare for 18 years, unostentatiously and without any hope of gain, and exhorted him to continue his work. He also exhorted members of the Brigade to do the work with zeal and perseverance.

Mr. D'Souza, the Division Surgeon, then spoke and explained how useful Ambulance work was to the medical profession. Mr. Hormasji Cardmaster thanked the President for presiding over the function. After the President and Mr. Mulla were garlanded the gathering dispersed.

The above Division is open to members of all communities. Those who desire to join it should correspond with Mr. M. F. Mulla, 31 New Marine Lines, or to see him at 9 p.m. any Sunday at the Headquarters at the B. J. Institute, Charni Road.

POLICE LORRY DASHES AGAINST TRAM CAR.

At about 11 a.m. on Monday, a tram car No. 4 driven by driver No. 360 named Abdul Wahabkan was proceeding towards Museum along Esplanade Road when near Messrs. Thacker & Co. a police lorry No. 6 also proceeding in the same direction dashed into the front portion of the tram car in trying to overtake it. As a result of the impact the front portion of the tram car was ripped open whereas the lorry sustained slight damages. The lorry after stopping for a few seconds, a few yards away from the place of the accident drove away. Fortunately no one was injured among the passengers of the tram car. Its driver however was thrown out of his brake but escaped without injury.

ORNAMENTS MISSING.

Kuberdas Shivshanker, a sugar merchant residing on the first floor of a house at Tamba Kata reports to the police that at about 12-30 p.m. on Sunday he locked the door of his room and went out. When he returned at 1-30 p.m. he found the door fastened from inside. He opened the door by putting a stick through the ventilator and on examining the room found gold and silver ornaments and cash collectively valued at Rs. 1,051-5-6 missing from the safe.

BOY'S ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Deka Boota aged 18 months was playing near his father's hut at Dharavi on Sunday morning. There was a pond close by the hut and the child was left alone. After some time his father who was working in the hut came out and saw his son's body floating in the pond. There was life in the body and he tried to revive but without success. The police being informed removed the body to the morgue. At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, on Monday, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

On Sunday at 3 p.m. Syedali Syed Aminuddin, a police constable No. 157-A was on duty at Arthur Bunder when he saw a dead body floating in the sea. He informed the Station Police Officer at Colaba who removed the body to the morgue for inquest. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition. There was only a shirt on the body and a loin cloth.

A bataki was beaten but nobody would identify the body.

At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athalve, Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of death by drowning and remarked that there was no evidence to suggest whether it was accidental, suicidal or homicidal.

BIRLA MILL STRIKE.

DUE TO REDUCTION IN RATES.

About 300 spinners of the Birla Mill situated at Elphinstone Road struck work on Monday morning. It appears from the first of this month the management made certain reduction in respect of the rates while the spinners demanded continuance of old rates. The management having refused to accede to their request about 300 spinners downed their tools. They were informed that if they wanted to work on new rates they would be taken to work or else if they desired to leave work they would be paid off on Thursday next.

GANDEVI READING ROOM.

The last annual report of the C. D. Guzdar Reading Room and Library of Gandevi indicates the remarkable progress the institution has made during the last 60 years of its existence. It will celebrate its Diamond Jubilee this year. It has been instrumental in diffusing useful knowledge amongst the inhabitants of the Taluka. It will do well to extend its sphere of activities by organising travelling libraries, the children's section, magic lantern lectures, etc. The institution can thus develop into a first rate centre of social service. The work hitherto done is commendable and deserves all encouragement.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Students' L. & S. S.'s Girls' High School Prize Distribution, Lady Wilson presiding, Dubash Theatre, Charni Road, 5-15 p.m.

Y. M. C. A. annual meeting, Wodehouse Road, 6-30 p.m., Hon. Sir N. C. MacLeod to preside.

WEDNESDAY, March 4.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 12-30 p.m. (B. T.).

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The band of the 1/4th Bombay Grenadiers will play a select programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion per extra s.s. "Colaba" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) the 3rd instant instead of on 2nd as previously notified.

BYCULLA NURSING HOME.

The Byculla Nursing Home has opened a medical, surgical and obstetric ward for men women and children at Clare Road, next to Methodist Church. A dispensary with an out-patient department is also kept open there day and night. Public are requested to take advantage of the same.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N Y K steamer "Heijin Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 27th February, and is due to arrive here to-day (Tuesday) afternoon.

The outward P and O mail steamer "Devanha" with the mails ex s.s. "Mongolia" from London of 19th ultimo left Aden at 19-30 p.m. on the 1st instant.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m. on Friday the 6th instant.

The outward P and O mail steamer "Narkunda" with mails from London of 26th ultimo left Marseilles at 4 a.m. on the 28th ultimo.

The O S K's steamer "Celebes Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on 1st instant and is due here on 14th idem and "Honolulu Maru" left Moji for Bombay on 1st instant and is due here on 30th idem.

The P and O mail steamer "Moldavia" arrived London on Sunday the 1st instant.

TURKISH DELEGATION.

The Turkish Delegation from Islamboal is expected to reach Bombay by s.s. "Aquillea" to-day (Tuesday) afternoon at No. 18 Alexandra Dock.

DISCOURSE ON UPANISHADS.

Swami Yatiswarananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Bandra, will deliver a discourse on "Katha Upanishad" at Saraswat Hall, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 7-30 a.m. The class is open to the public.

BHULESHWAR DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned annual general meeting of this Samiti will be held on Friday the 6th instant at 5-30 (S. T.) at Samiti's office (132, Bhuleshwar Library, opposite to Kabutarkhana), where all the members are cordially invited.

BHULESHWAR DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned Annual General meeting of this Samiti will be held on Friday, the 6th March, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of the Samiti (132, Bhuleshwar Library, opp. to Kabutarkhana), where all the members are cordially requested to attend

STUDENTS' L. & S. S.'S GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

The prize distribution ceremony of the students' Literary and Scientific Society will be held at the Society's Girls' High and other schools to-day (Tuesday) at 5-15 p.m. at Dubash Theatre, Charni Road, when Lady Wilson will preside.

SHRI SHRAUT SMART DHARMA PRATISTHAPAKA VIDWAD PARISHAD.

Under the auspices of the above institution a public meeting was held at Bhuleshwar temple on the 1st inst., Mr. Jivram Jayashankar Shastri presiding, when a resolution of condolence was passed in honour of the death of Shriman Ayrveda Achrya Balashankar Bawabhai Vaidraj.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following is the statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 1st March 1925 to 6 a.m. of 2nd March 1925.

Smallpox 4 attacks and 1 death; Cholera nil; Plague 1 attack; Influenza 1 attack and 1 death; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 93. total mortality this day last year 125.

VADNAGARA NAGAR PARISHAD.

As the first meeting of the Reception Committee of the Vadnagara Nagar Parishad is going to be held very soon, members and others interested to send in their suggestions regarding names, subscriptionsr representation, subject to be dealt with, etc., in order to enable the secretaries to prepare an agenda in time before the 5th prox. to Mr. U. K. Oza, Provisional Joint Hony. Secretary, Juba Cottage, Santa Cruz.

RASHTREEYA STREE SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rashtreeya Stree Sabha a public meeting of the ladies will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 4 p.m. (S.T.), when Shri Vashishtha Ganpati Shastri of Tamil Nadu and the preceptor Daivarat Gajanan Sharma of Shree Gokarna Ashrama will speak in Hindi on "Vedic Hindu Religion" and "the Unity of All Religions." All the ladies are cordially invited to attend the lectures. Special arrangements are made for Pardanishin ladies.

RAI BAHADUR NAURANGA RAI KHAITAN

Rai Bahadur Nauranga Rai Khaitan, the head of the well-known Khaitan family, died in Calcutta on Tuesday the 24th ultimo at the age of 70 years. He was the pioneer of English education in the Marwari community and was greatly respected by the old and young alike. He was very hospitable and did his utmost to help any body that approached him for assistance. He was in the Jail service for 31 years and achieved great success therein rising from the lowest to the highest post. He received the title of Rai Bahadur from the Government and of Seth from the Jaipur Durbar. He died full of honours and peace leaving six sons to mourn his loss. All his sons are well educated and prominent citizens, each successful in his own way and among them may be mentioned the name of Mr. D. P. Khaitan, M.L.C., Mr. K. P. Khaitan, Barrister-at-Law, Mr. D. Khaitan, Attorney-at-Law and Mr. G. P. Khaitan (sugar merchant and well-known c

Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

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M823

The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1925.

BOMBAY AS CHARITY-BOY.

Indignation in Bombay is surging high against Sir Basil Blackett's Budget. His doctored thesis on the merits of a high exchange and the capacity of the Indian producer to wring out higher prices from the foreign buyer, have aggravated resentment; and it will be widely regretted that the best authorities we have on finance and commodity-prices are not present in the Assembly to refute his inferences from floating data, and to show how promiscuously he has mixed up the interests of producers and middlemen for the sake of some preconceptions. While we have no dearth of talent, there is in the Assembly a tendency for M. L. A.'s to get bewildered by the sophistries of the Finance Member. Sir Malcolm Hailey managed to shine as a Columbus of Finance in the Legislature when he piloted the two-shilling ratio, confusing the while, all unchallenged, the distinctions between the paper pound and the gold sovereign. We do require in the Assembly a better representation of Nationalists who have specialised in finance to stem the tide of special pleading and arrogant assertions from he official side. For a casual test of Sir Basil's infallibility we would sample his argument by taking the first item out of seventeen articles in which India is supposed to dictate her prices against rising exchange. His case is that producers vastly profit by the rise of sterling prices. The first item is rice which went up from 13/6 in August 1923 to 18 in October 1924. Has not the producer benefited by 33 per cent? As a matter of fact, disturbance in exchange did not enable the producer to realise the apparent advantage. According to the "Labour Gazette," rice was sold in Bombay at Rs. 6-12 per maund in August 1923; while in October 1924 rice fetched about Rs. 7-8. The difference to the producer or his agent was thus a matter of about 10 per cent! It is this mighty profit that is at the bottom of Sir Basil's meretricious comparisons. The deceitful distinction between the producer's benefit and the lump-statistics of Sir Basil Blackett, may be traced through the list of commodities in regard to which the Indian producer is "forcing" the foreigner to pay high. He admits that high exchange means surreptitious taxation, but he seems to justify it in the name of provincial relief. Indeed he says darkly:—"It was partly the higher exchange which enabled us to reduce the Salt-tax a year ago and it *may* be—one day or another I will not prophesy—that the *same* cause may assist us in reducing the Provincial contributions." To the tax-payer the legerdemain favoured by the Finance Member means only the problem whether it is the upper or the nether stone in the mill that does the grinding. The fallacy of Sir Basil's excursion in the region of high exchange may be exposed by detailed analysis of the list of raw materials and prices, which he pompously advances. Again the question arises whether it is fair to deprive the Bombay tax-payer of all provincial relief when according to the Finance Member the gains on exchange are really the result of implicit taxation all round.

The indignation expressed in Bombay is not due merely to the manifest injustice done to the presidency. We would repeat that irritation is intensified by the treacherous didactics of the Finance Member, and Bombay is particularly sensitive because the faculty of appreciation in finance happens to be high on this side. In these matters, Bombay has to serve as the barometer of national opinion. We would, therefore, deprecate criticisms that merely provoke inter-provincial recriminations. Indeed it it is the policy of "Divide and Rule" that actuates official prejudice, we should refuse to play into the hands of schemers. The injustice done to Bombay should be discussed without needless reflections on the internal economy of other provinces. The Legislative Council was perfectly in order when it adjourned yesterday as a protest against the attitude of Sir Basil Blackett. The significance of the move would not have been, in any sense, vitiated if the Hon. Mr. Jadhav had omitted his observation about Bengal's educational policy. He argued that Bengal, which had been "lightly treated all these years" was spending more on secondary education than primary education, "a fact which" according to Mr. Jadhav's expert judgment "showed that Bengal did not care for the upliftment of the masses." We are not able to follow the speculative piece of deduction volunteered by Mr. Jadhav. As the bureaucracy governs, there is, of course, a difference between "Bengal" and the Bengalis. Any way, we need not follow any over-drawn style of asperity when our case is strong and when the Government, dissembling their love of peace, have nearly set the provinces by the ears. The All-India features of the Budget require the close attention of M. L. A.'s even as they go about, as they have done, meeting in provincial sections. Th bloated estimates of the Army are an All-India matter; the continued taxation of production in cotton factories—and not all of them are situated in Bombay—is an All-India matter. The Inchcape Committee recommended that the maximum of military expenditure should be Rs. 50 crores. They added: "Even this is more in our opinion than the tax-payer in India should be called to pay and though the revenue may increase through a revival of trade, there would, we think, still be no justification for not keeping a strict eye on military expenditure with a view to further reduction." The Finance Member has, with diplomatic ostentation, warmly thanked Lord Rawlinson on his co-operation in retrenchment. It leaves us cold when we remember that the proportioning in the Army of the British soldier, who costs five times as much as the Indian soldier, is based on vicious and wasteful principles. The obligations imposed by the Inchcape Committee have not been carried out and it is the duty of the Legislature to demonstrate public opposition. In regard to the Excise Duty, it is a matter expressly championed by the Assembly in September last. The disdain in which the Finance Member has passed over the wishes of the Assembly makes it a matter of serious affront. The ruse of "Divide and Rule" has no relevancy here. For thirty years a struggling industry has been penalised in the interests of foreign rivalry. Out of each rupee so collected, ten annas must have gone to the Army and four to lubricate the well-lined stomachs of pampered Services. The impost is symbolic of our yoke and a stigma on Indian self-respect. The Finance Member did not pause to say a word of apology, he totally ignored it as an acceptable commonplace. The existence of a Tory Cabinet may have dried his springs of verbal sympathy but the Assembly stands committed to its repudiation. The industry is in slough of Despond, and as Sir Victor Sassoon says in an interview, it is in the plight of a man who, unfed, lives on his own waning vitality. Bombay deeply resents the wrong, which is a means of breaking an industry and an emblem of our national serfdom.

Nor is the injury to Bombay as a Province capable of extenuation. While Mr. Lawrence flaunts a huge cash balance, propounds fresh taxation and talks of the City's annual income of Rs. 45 crores, the Finance Member takes advantage of specious appearances, ignoring realities altogether. In certain parts of the Speech, we find gentle sneers at Bombay. After Sir William Meyer, our Finance Members have more or less betrayed themselves into misconceptions about this Presidency. Sir William Meyer used to say that he had two ears, one for Calcutta, the other for Bombay. The Bombay organ of his successors has perhaps been affected by trenchant criticism, while the other is soothed every year at the Christmas season. He does not even breathe the idea of raising the export-duty on jute. After his apportionments, Sir Basil Blackett tucks up a balance of Rs. 74 lakhs in his sleeves, a portion of which at least could be spared for Bombay, without any seismic consequences. Our expansible sources of revenue have been confiscated by the Central Government. Bombay is the most heavily taxed province. To quote the "Indian Economist," Bombay pays something like 20.51 rupees per head of population in the central and provincial revenues combined, without including the development budget while Bengal pays only 8.16, Madras 5.30, the United Provinces 3.61, Punjab, 6.31, the Central Provinces 4.47, Assam 3.46, and Bihar and Orissa 1.74. The casuistries of Sir Basil cannot prevail against the simple logic of figures. With facts so heavily against him, we wonder if his apparent animosity to Bombay is caused by mere pique or sheer ignorance.

A SCANDALOUS STORY.

In some respects, a citizen of British India enjoys more rights than the ruler of an Indian State. If an Indian Prince wants to employ a European he must report the matter to the Government of India; to ratify a marriage in the family, he must obtain the consent of the Resident. We in British India can do these things without the mentorship of political officers, and while we are short of salutes and titles, we have larger liberty of action. In this regard, an Indian Prince ought to envy his own subjects who can marry, and be given in marriage, without the benediction of the political agent. A matrimonial incident, in which the political agent appears as the honest broker, has been revealed by the All India Kshattirya Mahasabha. A few days ago the "Hindusthan Times," which seems to keep a special observer at the key-hole of every palace, published the correspondence relating to the Bastar-Mayurbhanj Alliance—a scandalous affair fit for the plot of a new Italian Opera; the story is authenticated by the formal report of the Mahasabha which we have just received. As that blameless Patriarch of good conduct, Sir Frank Sly, is away, we can discuss the matter without any reproach of indelicacy. Bastar is the largest feudatory State in the Central Provinces and its rulers claim descent from Rajput royalty. Nearly three years ago, Raja Rudrapratap Deo died, and the *gadi* of the Bastar State was assumed by the minor daughter—, Rani Profulla Kumar Devi, with the consent of the Dowager mother, Patrani Sahiba Chandra Kumari Devi. The local Government decided to arrange the marriage of the young Princess and their choice fell on Lal Profulla Chandra Bhanj Deo, of the Mayurbhanj family. The bridegroom-elect is the son of a Guzaredar of the Mayurbhanj State and the alliance would mean fortune and influence to the boy and his backers since the heiress was the ruler of a kingdom 15,000 sq. miles in area. To the Dowager-mother the proposition appeared objectionable, but the British Government began to evince the trait of bull-dog tenacity. The local agitation against the alliance became so great that the attention of the Government of India was drawn to the activities of the C. P. Government and the Administrator. The Kshatriya Mahasabha was allowed by Lord Reading to enquire into the domestic aspect of the case and under the auspices of the Maharaja of Alwar, the Commission of Enquiry proceeded to collect evidence, and the report before us confirms the allegations of meddlesome cruelty on the part of British officers in a private matter.

The local Administrator first tried to ward off the enquiry by resisting the Commission, but the imprimatur of the Viceroy protected them. Officials do not believe in half-measures. Under the orders of the Political Agent at Raipur, the Patrani Saheba had been expelled from the Bastar territory. In bureaucratic phraseology, they took "strong action." Law and order, we presume. While the Princess and the Patrani Saheba were separated by executive zoolum—described in the Report as "uncalled-for, illegal and inhuman"—they were both attempting to avert doom by correspondence and entreaty. The bridegroom-elect seems to be a funny personage, with a very delicate constitution and weak eyesight. The Patrani Sahiba appealed to the C. P. Governor but His Excellency was "firm." The young Princess wrote to her mother expressing her aversion to the match. The Bastar family being orthodox, they were naturally reluctant to give away a daughter to a Brahmo Guzaredar. Orthodox scruples apart, the minor Rani herself objected to the Romeo of Sir Frank Sly's selection. In the course of a pathetic letter to her mother, the girl explains the story of documented consent. She writes:—

The administrator said all things. I became altogether disheartened when he said that we will be separated from each other To tell you the truth, mother, I swear I tried my best but was helpless. Thereafter the administrator, whatever, he wanted he got that written, made me sign it. Viceroy's order finally determine the situation. You will tell His Excellency that as the administrator threatened me I got frightened, so I signed the paper. And if you will kindly speak to the Viceroy and explain him the true facts, I am sure that we will be successful.

"The Truth will make you free" tells Lord Lytton, but, is this pathetic story true? The Commission had an interview with the Rani in the dread presence of Mr. Tucker, the Administrator. The little victim summoned courage enough to say that her alleged consent was not voluntary. This conclusively exposes the Local Government. Under Hindu Law, the mother has the right of settling the domestic issue; and when the intrigues include the domineering of child, the affair becomes one of disgraceful brutality. Further to convict the Local Government, the following reply to the Patrani Saheb from the C. P. Governor is enough:—

Dear Madam,

After compliments I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor selected Profulla, the cousin of the Maharaja of Mayurbhanja, as husband of the young Rani Saniba of Bastar and the Magni ceermony will be performed as soon as possible. *I regret that your own wishes in the matter could not be fulfilled.* That I trust that your disappointment will in no way affect your attitude towards Government and that you will loyally abide by His Excellency's decision in the matter which is final.....I feel sure that there is no need for me to point out to you the *serious consequences which any disobedience or obstruction to His Excellency's orders would entail* and that I can count in your support of all measures which Government decide should be taken.'

If this mixture of cajolery and intimidation had been practised by an English official in England, he would have been lynched in no time. The matter, having occurred in India, is under correspondence. There are considerations of official prestige, of reasons of State; but what business is it of the bumptious bureaucrat to coerce a child and treat her as apt sacrifice upon the matrimonial altar? It is always the great concern of Government to maintain the myth of official infallibility, but what has Lord Reading to say to the plain unvarnished tale of the Commission? The accessaries in the drama, which is obviously sordid, deserve condign punishment, but what is that compared with vested interests? The rendering of justice would be highly deleterious to prestige.

Notes of the Day.

'Asia on Defence."

Mr. Zafar Hasan writes from Constantinople:—

"Asia on Defence", the second leading article of "The Chronicle", Jan. 16, about Asiatic Federation, was read here with great interest by persons of a similar mode of thinking, who were striving to create an anti-Imperialist front in the form of Asiatic Federation for the liberation of the exploited East from the clutches of the European and American Imperialists. They regretted the fact that the idea had been relegated to the lumber-room by the Indian National Congress though once it was taken up with great enthusiasm. These persons agree with the sound opinions expressed in the article that unless all Asiatic nations unite themselves into an anti-Imperialist and anti-capitalist Front, neither can Asia free herself from the bondage of world Imperialism nor can she stamp out the capitalist system of economy that has spelled so much of ruin for the labouring masses of the world for the benefit of a favoured few. In their opinion, some definite party or group should take up this idea exclusively and try to popularise it in the Indian Congress and getting its support should begin the work in right earnest. Otherwise, the scheme would not come out of the domain of theory into the realm of practice. The influence of your forceful pen is sincerely solicited in this respect by them."

Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Again.

When Sir Arthur Conan Doyle revived the tale of Sherlock Holmes' adventures after having led his hero to a mysterious end, a wag observed that after a couple of hundred years, Conan Doyle would write a novel depicting "the absolutely final and fatal death" of the detective. Many distinguished personages, thanks to the exaggerated zeal of Reuter, have been in a similar plight. Like Yama, the Hindu deity of Death, this news-agency is making many a notable person depart from the world's eye but unlike Yama, the disappearance is not always final. Francis Joseph, the old ex-Emperor of Austria, the Gaekwad, Lenin and Dr. Sun Yat-Sen have suffered this mortal doom, but with this difference that they have had the privilege of reading their public epitaphs and obituary notices. Dr. Sun, who is once again "not" dead, is, as we have shown in these columns before, a profound believer in Asiatic unity to resist the predatory imperialism of the West. In a special interview given to our Tokyo correspondent, Dr. Sun again emphasises the value of the Pan-Asiatic federation. How the very idea of such concerted endeavour on the part of Asiatic countries influences the motives and policy of jingoistic European statesmen is evinced by the warning of General Smuts in the Union Assembly the other day that they were gathering on their heads the hatred of the whole of Asia from one end to another. The anxiety aroused among the European diplomatic circles at the news of the conclusion of an alliance between Russia, Japan and China was not less significant as an indication of the importance of organising Asia as an entity.

Helotry of Asia.

Dr. Sun bitterly complains that "the world is only a white man's paradise in which there is no room for the coloured people" and ridicules the stupid notion that "the Asiatics would have turned cannibals, but for the so-called peace preserved by the bayonets of the white nations." It is a just complaint. Despite the Japanese example which was serviceable in exploding the myth of Asiatic inferiority and the more recent Turkish successes which Dr. Sun rightly eulogises, the menace to Asiatic freedom and self-respect has not diminished. Asia still threatens to be the proletarian continent of the world, exploited and shunned in turn. Turkey has its Mosul and Japan its racial bar in America. The triumph of Turkey should not, therefore, be dissipated as Japan's was, but its effect should be creatively utilised for the rejuvenation of Asia. Japan preferred to be an equal of the European nations rather than a champion of Asia against the oppression of the white man. Now it is Turkey's opportunity, and we are glad to see that there is a body of opinion in Turkey which is alive to the importance of the problem of Asiatic co-operation. That problem is not merely an economic or a political one; for, as Dr. Sun well says, "Ours might be a revolt against Western civilisation, but it will be the assertion of moral enlightenment against craftiness." Asiatic resistance, in a word, must be not violent but spiritual neither obeying the physical might of the West not being morally conquered by it.

INTERVIEW WITH DR. SUN YAT-SEN.

ASIA AWAKENED.

(Special to the "Chronicle.")

Reuter's correspondent the other day announced the death of the great Chinese leader, Dr. Sun Yat-Sen. The report was subsequently contradicted and it was stated that Dr Sun was lying ill with cancer and was sinking. The following interview which our Tokyo correspondent had with Dr. Sun recently will be read with great interest.

It was after a lapse of eight years that I was afforded an opportunity to renew my acquaintance with the eminent Chinese patriot and Father of the Chinese Republic, Dr. Sun Yat-Sen. Owing perhaps to the flow of time and a period of storm and stress through which he had to steer his barque of politics, the learned statesman looked much older and grey-haired than I had known him before. Although every particle of his time had already been engaged, Dr. Sun very kindly consented to spare a few moments. He greeted me with the usual smile on his lips and refulgent eyes aglow with the fire of determination and a firm resolve to continue his fight for the emancipation of China, nay, the whole Asiatic Continent. As Dr. Sun had been out of touch with Indian affairs for a long time, the first question, after having offered me a seat, which he put to me was about the welfare of Lala Lajpat Rai, his old friend. I did my best to enlighten him about Lalaji's health and his political activities from all the information that I had gathered from the latest arrivals of the Home papers.

Dr. Sun, at the outset, very frankly told me that he was an eye-sore to the Britishers in China who branded him a troublemaker simply because he stood always in the path of their Imperialist designs. These Britishers, he said, resented every exposure of their deeds and subtle doings. Whether in season or out of season, they have spared no pains to malign him and paint him in the blackest colours before the eyes of the ignorant world quite oblivious of the fact that in reality they themselves had no right except that of might to be on the soil of China. As the interests of all the European powers as well as America and Japan are inseparably interwoven in China, their diplomatic representatives always act in harmony whenever a strong central government at Peking raises its head to checkmate their aggressive activities.

The few words that he would like to convey to the people of India, through the columns of this newspaper, said he, are that the people should not fight among themselves nor allow themselves to be used as tools by their alien masters for their own national humiliation. It is through the instrumentality of our own corrupt politicians, sighed the great Chinese politician like a broken-hearted man, that we members of the great Asiatic race are being kept in helotage and employed as hewers of wood and drawers of water by foreign exploiters on the very soil of our own the very soil of our own motherlands. The future of India and its salvation from the alien yoke depend merely on the combined efforts of its own sons. Great Britain would never grant India even a semblance of freedom unless forced to do so.

Respect for Mahatma.

For Mahatma Gandhi Dr. Sun Yat-Sen expressed an enormous amount of respect but felt doubtful whether a combination of religion and politics would augur well for the future destiny of India. "It is an experiment on the success or failure of which I would hesitate to express my views" remarked the noble Doctor. Continuing further, he said, "The Britishers are a nation of great diplomats, you cannot beat them with your present crude methods. Try to fight them with the proper weapons—an imitation of what they use against you."

Dr. Sun is a well-known advocate of the Pan-Asiatic ideal. He seems to have lost all confidence in the material civilization of the West and is veering round to the idea that Oriental culture is after all the best in spite of the great strides which Occidental culture and science have made during the last few hundred years. Unless it is to free our own hearths and homes from foreign domination with the very weapons that have brought about our subjection, he would not advice his Asiatic brethren to walk into the footsteps of the western nations. The one great thing that is lacking, believes Dr. Sun, is a link in the chain of brotherhood and fellow-feeling between the different nations inhabiting the continent of Asia. As a prelude to this real understanding he would like China and Japan to join hands, create a community of interests, and stand as a bulwark against white aggression. "If Japan and China join hands as friends and companions, and lead the other nations of Asia in their fight for freedom, then the objects of greater Asianism will have been achieved and the world's peace established on a firmer basis. At present, the world is only a white man's paradise in which there is no room for the coloured people," said Dr. Sun.

Eulogy of Turkey.

He also had a bit of eulogy for Turkey, which he remarked had been very cruelly

(Continued on page 9.)

HINDU-MUSLIM QUESTION

ALL-PARTIES COMMITTEE MEETING POSTPONED

GANDHI--NEHRU STATEMENT.

DELHI, March 2.

Mr. Gandhi and Pundit Motilal Nehru have issued the following statement explaining the reasons which lead to the adjournment of the Sub-Committee of the All-Partits' Conference over Hindu-Muslim question:—

"It was decided at the meeting of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Committee of the All-Parties' Conference to adjourn the proceedings *sine die* with the proviso that the meeting shall be called on a requisition from the majority of the members of the Sub-Committee. We were also required and authorised by the meeting to give a resume of the position as it stands to-day. The meeting was attended by very few members, 14 ou of 53. They were: Maulana Mahomed Ali, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Swami Shradhanand, Pandit Jawharlal Nehru, Dr. S. K. Datta, Mr. Ahmed Ali, M.L.A., Raja Ahmad Ali Khan of Salempur, Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum, Mr. Mohamed Yakub, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. N. C. Kelkar besides ourselves. Mr. Jinnah came in for a few minutes from another meeting (Independent Parties' meeting) which he was attending at this time. Lala Lajpat Rai had asked for a postponement by reason of the inability of Messrs. M. R. Jakar, S. Srinivasa Iyengar and Jai Ram Das to attend. We were unable to postpone the meeting on our own responsibility. We, therefore, informed Lala Lajpat Rai that the question of postponement be placed before the meeting. This was consequently done. But apart from the absense of Lala Lajpat Rai and of the gentlemen named by him the attendence was otherwise also too meagre for coming to any decision. In our opinion there was, moreover, no material for coming to any definite conclusions nor is there a likelihood of any being reached in the near future. We therefore see no hope of being able to convene a general meeting of the Conference within the prescribed period except upon a requisition referred to by us. The failure to reach a decision is likely to disappoint the public. We would, however, advise publicists and others not to despond. That the Sub-Committee has not been able to reach any decision is no reason for individuals or groups to relax their efforts towards the solution. There still remains to mention the Swaraj scheme framed by the Sub-Committee under Dr. Besant. Dissenting notes are being received by us from the members of that Committee. In view, however, of the meagre attendance and the failure to reach a decision on the Hindu-Muslim problem, the scheme could not be considered by the meeting.—A.P.

SIR S. BRANCKER.

ARRIVES AT BAGHDAD.

BAGHDAD, Feb. 28.

Sir Sefton Brancker has arrived here.—Reuter.

LONDON-BASRA AERIAL SERVICE.

MUST AWAIT SIR S. BRANCKER'S REPORT.

LEAFIELD, March 1, Midnight.

The "Sunday Times" learns that the Imperial Airways Company which conducted air services to the Continent has submitted an offer to the Air Ministry to run a regular service of aeroplanes from London to El Kantara on the Sues Canal and thence to Basra via Baghdad. The Air Ministry informed the "Sunday Times" that no scheme could be discussed until Air Marshal Sir Sefton Branker had returned from India and reported to the Government the result of his consultations there regarding the official scheme for an airship service from England to India.—B. O. W.

H. R. H. PRINCESS ARTHUR OF CANNAUGHT.

SUFFERS FROM RHEUMATISM.

MADRAS, March 2.

The following press communique has been issued:—"Her Royal Highness the Princess Arthur of Connaught is suffering from severe rheumatism in the right arm and has been advised to limit her engagements as far as possible.—A.P.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS ARTIST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJMUNDRY, Feb. 28.

A condolence meeting on the sad death of Bahmeda Ramrao, the great Indian artist was held last evening in the Local Hindu Samaj premises under the Presidentship of Srijut O. L. Narasimhamurty, a leading Vakil. The Grand Old Man of Andhra, Srijut Nayayapati Subbarao, Principle Statham and others of all shades of opinion were present. The resolution of condolence and another resolution urging the establishment of an Art School at Rajmundry in memory of the deceased were passed unanimously. Messages of sympathy from various public men, artists and officials were read at the meeting. Mr. Simhamurty's telegram conveying the resolution of the Godavari Congress Committee passed the very day, at Devarapalli expressed its deep sense of loss caused to the Indian art by the demise of Mr. Ramarao.

MUTUAL SUSPICION.

NO UNITED SCHEME.

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

DELHI, March 1.

The Sub-Committee of the Committee of the All-Parties Conference appointed in the last week of January to frame a scheme of Hindu-Muslim Unity met this evening at the Raisina Hotel and adjourned *sine die* without coming to any conclusion. Mr. Gandhi presided and those present numbered about fifteen including Mr. Mahomed Ali, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. M. A. Jinnah Sir Abdul Quayum, Dr. Syed Mahomed, Mr. N. C Kelkar and Swami Shradhanand. Prominent among the absentees was Lala Lajpat Rai but his criticisms of Mr. Gandhi's views on the Hindu-Moslem question as published in the "Leader" of Allahabad attracted considerable attention. In this article Lala Lajpat Rai said there was no immediate hurry for a fresh pact and declined to accept the view that a Hindu majority in some provinces and a Muslim majority in others was the only remedy.

As will be remembered, the Committee was asked to frame a scheme for the representation of all communities, races and subdivisions on the Legislative and other elective bodies under Swaraj and to recommend the best method of securing just and proper representation of the communities in the services with due regard to efficiency. The Sub-Committee held a few sittings after its appointment and dispersed to meet again and draw up a repotr, but no agreement appears to have been reached on the main question of the revision of the Lucknow Pact and methods of representation on Legislative and other bodies.

Mr. Gandhi in the course of his remarks is reported to have stated that it was impossible, in the prevailing conditions of suspicion, to frame any scheme that would be called a united scheme. After a short discussion the Committee adjourned *sine die* on the understanding that Mr. Gandhi (President) and Pandit Motilal Nehru (General Secretary) would shortly issue a statement to the press fully explaining the position.

MR. EKISLER RECOVERS CONSCIOUSNESS.

MAKES STATEMENT TO POLICE.

LONDON, March 2.

Mr. Z. A. H Ekisler, a wealthy American merchant, who was found bleeding and unconscious in his office in the City on Friday last, recovered consciousness at 20 minutes after noon, on Sunday and made an important statement to the police after which Scotland Yard telephoned to the Prefect of Police of Paris. Mr. Ekisler's condition is still critical. The police have detained a man in London—Reuter.

FOR STIMULATING INTEREST IN INDIA.

LORD MESTON VISITS DUBLIN'S TRINITY COLLEGE.

LONDON, March 1.

Lord Meston is paying a visit to Trinity College, Dublin, for the purpose of appealing to students to maintain the Dublin University's traditional Association with India. Lord Meston stated that the tradition seemed to have disappeared since the war. The India Office had asked him to address students with a view to restimulating their interest in Indian affairs.—Reuter.

A MERGER OF INTERESTS OF BENGAL COMPANIES.

LONDON, March 1.

The Bengal Iron Company has reached a provisional agreement with the Indian Iron and Steel Company of Calcutta for a merger of interests. The Indian Company will create an issue of £7,00,000, first mortgage sterling debentures of which £5,00,000 will be issued as soon as shareholders have ratified the agreement at a meeting to be held in London on March 9th. The proceeds will be utilised by the Indian Company for paying off its existing loans. Any balance available will be the additional working capital. The merger of interests will be carried out through the issue by each company to the other of non-transferable income debentures.—Reuter.

TODAY'S CONFERENCE AT SINGAPORE.

SINGAPORE, March 2.

In readiness for to-morrow's Conference, three naval Commanders-in-Chief and Commodore Beal landed here amidst salutes fired from ships and forts, and were received by the General Officer Commanding, and the Acting Colonial Secretary. After introductions were over, they called on the Governor, who subsequently returned the visit aboard the cruiser "Hawkins." According to the present arrangements, all warships will remain here until March 16th when they will proceed on a cruise to various ports before returning to their stations.—Reuter.

PARIS, March 2.

A Havas Agency dispatch says that commenting upon the recent report of the Inter-Allied Military Control Commission "Le Journal" states that as a matter of fact the task of the Committee is far from concluded. —Reuter.

CENTRAL GOVT'S PARTIALITY.

PILING TAXATION ON BOMBAY TAX-PAYER.

BOMBAY COUNCILLORS' PROTEST.

MR. JAYAKER HITS BACK.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT CARRIED.

The Council thought of nothing else yesterday, but of the injustice perpetrated by the Government of India on this Presidency in pursuance of their policy of divide and rule. The Government of India's efforts have been crowned with success already, as far as this Province is concerned. After question time in the Council, Mr. Lalji Naranji at once got up and asked for leave to move the adjournment of the House in view of the injustice done by the Government of India, and as the previous consent of the President had been taken, the formal consent of the Council was at once and willingly given, and the President fixed the hour for discussion of this motion at 4 p.m. Mr Lalji made out a good case for this Presidency and gave some hard knocks to the Government of India in the course of his speech. He did not use diplomatic language, but spoke frankly. He had very little difficulty in showing the whole object of this partiality of the Government of India for the oppressed Bengal. Primarily, he said, this attitude of the Imperial Government was due to the apathy of the Bombay Government and to their piling taxation on the shoulders of the Bombay tax-payer, no little credit for which is due to the obtuseness of the late Governor and his advisors. Bengal did not behave like the Bombay Government. Here it was all rake's progress. The result was that Bengal had been remitted its contribution for half-a-dozen years and more, because it had conserved its resources and acted prudently. Mr. Lalji said the main object of the India Government was to kill the staple industry of Bombay—which was the cotton mill industry—and encourage on the other hand that of Bengal, meaning the Jute industry monopolised by Europeans. Speaker after speaker got up and supported Mr. Lalji and condemned the Government of India, as well as the local Government for the arbitrary way they had done things. It was pointed out that while Bombay was the most heavily-taxed province in the whole of India, it had got nothing from the Government of India, while Bengal which was comparatively lightly taxed got a dole.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence,—who unfortunately generally rivets his eyes to his manuscript and speaks *sotto voce*, and is very rarely heard at the Press table,—equally strongly condemned the attitude of the Government of India and told the Council that as far as the Bombay Government was concerned it had done all it could to get a revision of the Meston Settlement, but it had been unsuccessful. He let himself go at the Government of India, and condemned them in unmeasured terms. He wound up by saying that the Government did not intend to proceed with the second money bill—the Court Fees Bill—and the announcement was received with loud cheers by the Council. Mr. Jayakar while giving his unstinted support to the motion for adjournment made a dignified but short speech and referred to the petulant attack made on him only three days ago by the Finance Member and his colleague, the leader of the House. Because he was an Indian, he said, he could not imitate the tone of the people of the northern clime. He then showed the unreasonableness of the attitude of Government in attacking him because he had opposed the money Bill ushered into the Council by the Finance Member—his attitude being now justified in the circumstances. Mr. Dadubhai's constructive advice was that Government should sequestrate the income-tax and use it for their own purpose and not give it to the Government of India. Even the most conflicting interests yesterday supported the motion. It was a rare sight to see Mr. Mansuri and Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed in the same camp with the Swarajist leader, but the miracle happened, and the motion was passed unanimously.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held on Monday, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

After question of time, Mr. Lalji Naranji (Bombay Merchants' Chamber asked for permission under standing order No. 7 to consider a matter of public importance, namely the financial proposals of the Finance Member of the Government of India. He then read out the motion, which was as follows:

To move the adjournment of the House in order to call attention to the Financial proposals of the Finance Member of the Government of India as they affect this Presidency and to urge upon the Government the necessity of urgently communicating to the Government of India by a proper representation of the just claims of Bombay to further consideration, having regard to the financial condition of this Presidency.

The President said under the rules of the Standing Orders, the previous permission of the President was required. The mover had obtained that permission and the President had allowed him to apply to the House for permission.

Sir M. Hayward concurred in the desirability of discussing this important matter.

The President said he took it that nobody objected to it, and the motion would be taken up at 4 o'clock, the House adjourning for tea at 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir then asked for a demand of Rs. 1,47,75,000 for the Bombay Development Scheme. Mr. Cowasji said there were vacancies in the Development Chawls, the House would be pursuing a wise and cautious policy that Government should proceed with the construction of sixty thousand one room tenements. His department had done its best to retrench, and he had already reduced his expenditure by 60 lakhs, and when the actuals came they would find that another 30 lakhs had been saved. He left the matter in the hands of the House with the hope that they would have reason to find satisfaction.

A number of motions were moved asking for omissions of grants, but most of these were withdrawn after the explanation of Mr. Cowasji.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indian Merchants' Chamber) moved that the House do adjourn. The object of the motion was to call the attention of the Government of India to their financial proposals and to consider how far they would affect this Presidency. The budget that was presented to them was not only a manipulated budget, not only a diplomatic budget, but it was a budget which required their very careful attention. There was a surplus of 3.24 crores, although it was not their business to enquire whether it was a genuine, or real or a manipulated surplus. It was the duty of the House to see how this Presidency was treated by the Government of India. For that purpose they would have to consider the terms of the Meston Committee. The fourth term of reference was introduced at the express wish of the Government of Bombay, and that was whether the Government of Bombay should retain any revenue from income-tax. The Meston Settlement was necessitated by the deficit the Central Government had to meet in view of the allocation of certain heads of revenue to the provinces. This Presidency was paying 43 lakhs for interest on irrigation works, out of which it got very little. By the Meston Settlement great injustice was done to this province, but it was due to the weakness of this Presidency, for the Bombay Government went on taxing this Presidency, because this House did not place any obstacles in the way of taxation of the Presidency, as the House hoped that, ultimately, matters would right themselves. Formerly they got half and half of Land Revenue and Income Tax, but by the new arrangement which took away the Income-tax Revenue from them, and gave them Land Revenue entirely, they had lost about 1½ crores a year, as the income from income-tax came to 8 crores,—half of which should have been the share of this Presidency—and they had been deprived of the whole of it. While he did not like any jealousy to be created between the different provinces, he could not help saying that Bengal was treated as a favourite child and its contribution of 63 lakhs had been remitted for six years. The object of the Central Government was to kill the industries of this Presidency and as against that encourage those of Bengal. The Government of India wanted them either to cut down all expenditure on nation-building departments or cut down indiscriminately all expenditure. By this unfair Meston Settlement, Bombay industries were killed. While jute had gone up in prices from £22/5 to £42/5, cotton had gone up only very little. The Excise Duty had not been abolished for fear that the industries of Bombay would be encouraged. That duty was a barbarous tax and Lord Hardinge had long ago promised to do away with it, but that had not been yet done. Even in regard to the Sukkur Barrage Scheme, while the people of this Presidency had to pay for it, the Government of India would benefit more, for the real profit would go to the Government in the way of income-tax revenue and railway profits, etc. Only the sweated labour of the Presidency would profit to some extent. All parties in this Council must unite together and make a strong representation to the Central Government, and they must refuse to give the Bombay Government the money required by them; they must also make further big cuts and make the administration of this Presidency impossible by preventing further taxation of this Presidency. He hoped all parties would unite together in removing

(Continued on next page.

INSULT ADDED TO INJURY

INJUSTICE TO BOMBAY

BUDGET UNANIMONSLY CONDEMNED.

The Indian Budget introduced by Sir Basil Blackett has been unanimously condemned in Bombay. We publish below the telegram that was sent by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Chamber's representative in the Assembly, regarding the Indian Budget, on Sunday, Mr. Sethna's telegram to the Viceroy, and interviews with a few leading businessmen and industrialists of Bombay:—

"Kindly convey the following views to the Government of India and members of the Assembly. The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber take strong exception to the absolute ignoring of the claim for remission of the Excise Duty and regard it as an insult to the nation in view of the resolution passed by the Assembly in last September and in view of the frequent promises made in the past for the consideration of excise claim at the earliest favourable opportunity. The proposed utilisation of the surplus is highly objectionable in view of the utter ignoring of the claim of Bombay's contribution for reduction, particularly as Bengal is again excused notwithstanding the surplus shown in the Bengal Budget after making provision for the payment of their contribution. The Committee repeat their emphatic protest against the very basis of the Meston Settlement, which from the beginning has penalised Bombay, taking its most productive sources of revenue for the use of Central Government. The proposed use of surplus, denying any relief to Bombay adds insult to injury. The Committee consider the loans and advances to the Persian Government as entirely in the Imperial interests and should therefore be charged to the British Revenues independently of any negotiations with Persia. They strongly protest against India being saddled with these advances. The Committee also strongly protest against the above advances as well as the discount charges on 1923 loans being wiped off at one stroke from the last year's revenues when the money is urgently required in many nation-building directions. The Committee consider the remarks about the Exchange entirely fallacious, because the Indian producer is not in a position to force the foreign buyer to pay such an increase in sterling prices as may be necessitated by the higher Exchange. On the contrary the producer is compelled to accept such comptitive prices as the foreign buyer can give and hence arises great injustice to the cultivator which compells him to convert his sterling proceeds into fewer rupees. The adoption of the 18 pence rate leads the Committee to apprehend that a further manipulation of Exchange will be continued in order to maintain 18 pence as minimum."

MR. SETHNA'S TELEGRAM

The following telegram was addressed by the President, Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy regarding the Indian Budget for 1925-26 yesterday:—

"Kindly convey to His Excellency the Viceroy the feelings of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, which deeply regrets the omission of the repeal of the Excise Duty and also of no relief to the Bombay Presidency under the Meston Settlement. Such unfair and unjust treatment of the Cotton Industry and of this Presidency is viewed with great resentment.—Phiroze Sethna."

DISAPPOINTING TO BOMBAY

MR. RATAN TATA ON INDIAN BUDGET

Mr. R. D. Tata, interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" on the Indian Budget said:—

I can say without exaggeration that the Budget has disappointed every one in Bombay. It is felt that the Government has tried to please the majority of Provinces by part remission of Provincial Contributions and have quietly ignored the rights of the Bombay Presidency which has been made to suffer for the short-comings of other parts of India. In the present juncture when the Bombay budget shows such deficit some consideration for this province was the more necessary.

Bombay was in great hopes of the abolition of the Excise Duty this year owing to the expectation of a surplus in the budget and it felt sure that Government would have no option but to carry out Lord Hardinge's pledge of 1916 for the abolition of the Duty as soon as finances permitted, the more so as the Assembly had in last September carried without a division a resolution recommending an early abolition of the duty. Bombay felt confident that Government would not flout the resolution of the Assembly backed as it was by public opinion, and the disappointment is, therefore, the more keen in every quarter, specially in the mill industry, because the abolition of the Duty would have given much-needed relief to

(Continued on page 9.)

BUDGET IN ASSEMBLY

SWARAJ PARTY'S ATTITUDE.

REJECT ALL MAIN HEADS.

DELHI, March 1.

The Sub-Committee of the Swaraj Party held informal discussions this evening, with a view to recommend to the party which meets to-morrow as to the attitude to be adopted in connection with the general budget. It is understood that opinion was in favour of the Swaraj party rejecting all the main heads of the general administration and one or two other heads.

INDEPENDENTS WAVERING.

The Independent party also met this evening for three hours. No decision was arrived at and further discussion as to the party's attitude towards the general budget will be taken up to-morrow. It is understood that speeches made at the meeting indicated doubt in the minds of some members whether, in view of the Swarajists having taken up their own line of acting over the Railway budget, it was necessary for the Independents to join them in connection with the general budget.

BOMBAY MEMBERS AND EXCISE.

The Madras members of the Central Legislature met to-day at Mr. Rangachariar's residence at Raisina and the sense of the meeting was in favour of supporting the Government of India's proposal for the remission of provincial contributions. The feeling among the Bombay members appears to be keen over the excise duty on cotton and it is understood that Swarajists and Independents will both press Government for at least a substantial reduction of this duty if not total abolition.—A. P.

"UNIFIED" BUDGET.

PASSED BY FRENCH CHAMBER.

PARIS, March 1.

The Chamber after an all night sitting passed by 328 votes to 239, the Finance bill which balances the budget at 34,180 million francs.

M. Loucheur said the bill imposed heavy sacrifices on the people but they would agree to bear them for the financial salvation of the country.

M. Herriot pointed out that this was the first "unified" budget in which the German payments figured, namely 1,250 million francs for the general budget and 660 million francs for the armies of occupation.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 1.

The bill includes the following import taxes: per quintal of sugar ten francs, of cocoa 61, tea 62 and rice six; also per kilo of meat 22 francs and veal, pork, mutton and beef eleven francs with reduction of one half for frozen meat.—Reuter's Special.

S S. "MONT SAVRIER,"

"MONTE CLARE" TAKES OFF PASSENGERS AND MAILS.

LEAFIELD, March 1, Midnight.

The Canadian Pacific Liner "Mont Clare" arrived at Queenstown yesterday and took off from the disabled Liner "Mont Laurier" passengers and mails. She sailed late in the evening for Canada having on board nearly 1,000 passengers and over 5,000 bags of mails. The "Mont Laurier's" Commander Captain Turnbull was presented by several passengers with letters congratulating him on the splendid seamanship which he had displayed when his ship was returning to Queenstown disabled and expressing appreciation of the coolness of the crew. The "Mont Laurier" is now on her way to Liverpool in tow by two tugs.—B. O. W.

FERROL IZRADA AT LAND'S END.

LONDON, March 1.

The steamer "Ferrol Izrada" from Pondichery to Bremen from which a S.O.S. was received at Land's End has been put in with slight damage.—Reuter's Special.

KURDISH RISING SEQUEL.

ASSEMBLY VOTES MONEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 1.

The Assembly has voted 265,000 liras to pay for partial mobilisation of the army as a result of the Kurdish insurrection. Reuter.

MUNITION DEPOT EXPLODES: 160 MEN KILLED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Mar. 1.

It transpires that while Kharput was being pillaged the munition depot exploded killing a hundred rebels and sixty towns-people.—Reuter.

IMPROVEMENT ON CUNO'S OFFER.

PARIS, March 2.

It is reliably asserted that the proposal for the Franco-German guarantee pact was received by M. Herriot from Dr. Stresemann, ten days ago. The proposal is reported to be of a more general scope than Herr Cuno's offer of 1922 inasmuch as it fixes no limit to its duration, and neither discriminates between Germany's western and Eastern frontiers nor refers to the possibility of recourse to war after a plebiscite but suggests that disputes should be settled by arbitration. M. Herriot replied reserving the opinion pending consultation with the Allies. The proposal has been earnestly discussed by the Allied Chancelleries during the past week.—Reuter.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

RESERVATION OF SERVICES

SAYED RAZA ALI WITHDRAWS RESOLUTION.

DELHI, Mar. 2.

In the Council of State to-day Sayed Raza Ali moved for modification of the existing system of recruitment for public services by fixing for the Moslem Community an adequate share in the services whether by competition or selection and by the maintenance of two lists one for Moslems and the other for non-Moslems and prescribing the minimum standard of qualifications.

Sir Alexandard Muddiman on behalf of Government announced that Government contemplated 28 regards the All-India services the extension of the present arrangement of securing representation of the minority interests provided there was adequate qualification. "At present we reserve one-third of the vacancies in the Indian Civil Service which will be filled by direct recruitment in India to redress inequalities. We propose in future to reserve one-third of the whole of Indian recruitment. We shall, as we did in the past, normally appoint officers by observing the results of the competitive examinations. If the results are satisfactory we shall be in no difficulty. If they are unsatisfactory we shall resort to a process of nomination. We shall nominate as far as possible to these vacancies which we hold in reserve by selection from among the candidates who sat for the competitive examination and attained the adequate standard. If there are no such candidates we may have to adopt other means of obtaining them. If we cannot obtain candidates with adequate qualifications we shall not appoint them. As regards the other three remaining All-India services, Police, Engineering and Forests also we shall reserve one-third of the total vacancies for the same process". (Applause).

In view of this announcement the resolution was withdrawn.—A. P.

PROCEEDING IN DETAIL.

The Council of State met this morning with an important resolution on the agenda in the name of Mr. Syed Raza Ali (President, All-India Muslim League) for the modification of the existing system of recruitment for public services.

Replying to Mr. Raza Ali, Sir Mahomed Habibullah said that the Government of India had not received a copy of the resolution passed by the Delhi Municipality in favour of joint electorates for municipal electorates. They understood, however, that the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, who enjoyed the powers of a local Government in Municipal matters relating to the province of Delhi, had rejected the proposal embodied in that resolution.

Mr. Syed Raza Ali:—May I know when the decision was taken?

Sir Mahomed Habibullah:—Quite recently.

COUNCIL'S FRESH ELECTORAL ROLL.

Replying to Mr. S. Vedamurti regarding the preparation of a fresh electoral roll for the Council of State in all provinces, Sir Narasimha Sarma said that the Government of India understood that in one province only, the local Government with whom the preparation of the electoral rolls rested, failed to initiate the preparation of fresh rolls on the expiration of the period for which the original rolls were in force. The attention of the local Government concerned had been called to the necessity of preparing a new roll forthwith. Regarding the advisibility of preparing a fresh roll before the next election, the Hon. Law Member replied that the replies of the local Governments to a reference inviting their opinion on that question were under the consideration of the Government of India.

Replying to Mr. Vedamurti, Mr. Ley said that the cost of preparing bills for unpaid press message was Rs. 7,500. Government had not considered it necessary to to consult the Press in the country on this matter, as the charge was for services rendered.

Mr. Natesan:—Did Government consult the Standing Committee to the Industries and Labour Department before this decision was arrived at?

Mr. Ley:—No.

Mr. Natesan:—Has Government of India received any protest from any journalists association?

Mr. Ley:—Yes, one. I think it was from the Upper India Journalists Association.

MUSLEMS AND SERVICES.

After questions had been answered Syed Raza Ali moved that early steps be taken to modify existing system of recruitment for public services on the following lines:—(a) A just and adequate share in the public Services, whether recruited by competition or selection, should be fixed for the Moslem community, (b) In the case of Services recruited by competition, particularly the Indian Civil Service and the Police Service, two lists of successful candidates should be prepared one for non-Muslim candidates and the other for Muslim candidates. As there may be vacancies available the men on that list should be chosen in order of merit and, (c) a minium standard of qualification should be prescribed and no candidate who fails to satisfy such a standard should be selected for appointment.

Mr. Raza Ali said he would not have brought this resolution but for his conviction that it would enable the removal of much of the unpleasantness that existed between the two communities. This resolution, if passed, would remove the apprehensions of the Mahomedan community as to its future in a self-governing India. It was the duty of non-Moslems to support this resolution and satisfy the Moslems just as it was the duty of the Moslems to assure their Hindu friends that in their relations with their co-religionists in foreign countries they would place the interests of India first and communal considerations next. Mr. Raza Ali then reviewed the history of the Moslem demand when Lord Minto was the Viceroy. An influential deputation consisting of repre-representative Moslems in India, represented their grievances and separate representation was created in the Minto-Morley reforms. This set the Mussalman fears at rest for some time. Had it not been for the Lucknow pact of 1916 Mussalmans would not have helped to bring the reforms scheme into existence. The principle of this pact was separate representation in the legislative bodies. But as regards the services the first commission appointed was in 1886 and the question which he (Mr. Raza Ali) had raised even then for the commission stated that by open competition they would be only excluding some important classes of India and give undue benefit to other communities especially the Hindus and had an earlier start in university education. The same question figured again in the deliberations of the Islington commission which also made similar observations as regards the effect of unrestricted competitive examination. But unfortunately the conditions which existed in 1912 obtained even to-day. Since examination for recruitment for I.C.S. had been held in India not a single Mahomedan had been appointed. This was the result of the operation of the competitive principle. He at the same time admitted that the position was not so bad in the Imperial Police service where Government had exercised their power of nomination more liberally. Unless they fixed a certain standard for Moslems that community would go unrepresented in the services. Fortunately this principle was in force in the United Provinces. Dr. Paranjpye in his presidential address at the last Lucknow session of the Liberal Federation endorsed the introduction of certain minimum percentage in order to see that backward communities did not suffer in competition. The Legislative Assembly had discussed this question several times. On one occasion Sir Malcolm Hailey in accepting a resolution in an amended form declared that Government would see that it prevents the preponderance of any one class or community in the services under the direct control of the Government of India and there would be no overweighing of one province or community. Not only Government but also the public men in India stood committed to adequate representation of minority interests. The position in the Imperial services was far from satisfactory and efforts must be made to redress the grievances of Moslems.

Sir Alexander Muddiman on behalf of the Government made an important announcement and at the same time expressed inability to accept the resolution.

After lengthy debate the resolution was by leave withdrawn.

CENTRAL GOVT'S PARTIALITY.

(Continued from previous page.)

this dark blot and preventing this "looting" by the Government of India.

"ARBITRARY STEP."

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay City) said they must all raise their protest at this arbitrary step of the Government of India. The Bombay Government was badly treated, and the Government of India had now added insult to injury by this step. He thought the case had gone against this Presidency by default, because the Government had not done much in this regard. Two or three years ago it was stated the representatives of Bombay in the Assembly were going to move a resolution recommending that some arrangement should be made in respect of the Provincial contribution, and the speaker wanted to know what had been done in that regard. While Bombay had retrenched, Bengal had not done so, and he asked the House to fight the question with the Government of India. In view of this injustice he requested the Government not to raise further taxation.

Mr. J. Baptista (Bombay City) said nothing had surprised him more than the action of the Government of India. He thought the Government of India had no power under the devolution rules to remit the contribution of Bengal. While Bombay lived in hope, it died in despair. The land revenue was a tax on the food of the people of this Presidency whatever they might call it. The treatment given by the Government of India was due to the policy pursued by the Government of Bombay—of passing money bills in and out of season.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav (Minister for Education) said the Government of India had remitted the contribution of the Bengal Government in the very first year, and Government had gone on for four years and now again they proposed doing so for another three years. In this way the Meston Settlement had been condemned by the Government itself, and he thought the Government of India was pandering to a spoilt child. While the population of Bengal was 40 millions, that of Bombay was 19 millions; but the Government of Bombay was spending 156 lakhs on education and the Government of Bengal only 128 lakhs for 2½ times the population of Bombay, although they were expected to spend double the amount. While Bombay spent 528 rupees for every thousand population, Bengal spent only 56 rupees. Both Bengal and Bombay spent the same amount on secondary education, which showed that the Government of Bengal had no concern for the masses. On collegiate education also Bombay was spending a great deal. He could not find sufficient words to condemn the action of the Government of India. The attitude of Bengal was to sit tight and do nothing, but Bengal which had Permanent Settlement should be looked upon as a wealthy province.

Khan Saheb A. M. Mansuri (Surat and Ahmedabad) further supported.

MR. LAWRENCE CONDEMNS ATTITUDE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence (Finance Member) was heard to say that the issue raised was of the greatest importance. The Meston Settlement was an economic counterpart of the Government of India Act. But while much attention had been devoted to the latter, not sufficient attention had been given to the former. The Bombay Government had protested to the Government of India against this Settlement almost every year, but without any result. The result of the Meston distribution was wholly anomalous, and the speaker showed by figures the inequity of the burden on this Presidency. Other provinces in this country had gained much, while the Bombay Presidency had lost. In the end, he announced that Government had waited for the Central Government's Budget to see whether they would get anything from the Government of India, but their hopes had been disappointed. Now they had decided not to proceed with the Court Fees Bill, imposing further taxation on this Presidency.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Mr. V. A. Grantham (Bombay Chamber of Commerce), Mr. F. Clayton (Karachi Chamber of Commerce), Mr. G. J. Patel (Ahmedabad Mill Owners' Association), further supported.

MR. JAYAKAR HITS BACK.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar said:—Sir, I rise to support this motion of adjournment on behalf of the Swaraj Party. I have listened with great care to the impassioned appeal of the Hon. the Finance Member for unity of all parties in this House in respect of this motion. I will not, on such an occasion, strike a discordant note, but I shall simply say that only three days ago in a speech of extreme petulance—were I to imitate the phraseology of the Hon. the Finance Member, I would have said, a speech of uncommon audacity, but I recognize the obligation of courtesy to opponents, as an Indian by birth and culture, and I will not imitate in this behalf the bad manners of northern climes—the Hon. the Finance Member described the Swaraj Party in this Council as a party of "blind vision", "narrow creed" and "incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong." It must be a great humiliation to the Hon. the Finance Member to be required on this occasion to appeal to such a party for unity and goodwill, and I will not add to his humiliation by a single comment. I will only say that necessity doth make strange bed-fellows. That the Hon. the Finance Member should have to fraternize with a man like me, who—to quote his inimitable diction once more—"shuts his eyes and ears, steels his heart and drugs his conscience" as against the common good, must be a great disrespect, and I will not add to its burden. In the words of my Hon. friend, the Finance Member, the leader of the Swaraj Party is a "philosopher." I accept that description, and may I make a present of my "philosophy" to my Hon. friend? I am sure it will serve him well in his official life. My philosophy consists in this:—that in politics I recognize no permanent friends and no permanent enemies. I am sorry that in his official career, spread over a long period of tours and inspections, the Hon. the Finance Member never learnt this philosophy. Will he permit me to say that it argues a whole life-time wasted? I have no doubt that if, even now at a late age, he learns this philosophy, it will sweeten his life in this Council. I have great pleasure in supporting this motion.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai (Kaira District) said they had been asked to make constructive proposals, and he would ask that they should not go to the Government of India for their loans, but raise them in the Bombay market. Another suggestion was that they should not give the income-tax revenue to the Government of India, but use it for their own purpose.

Mr. D. R. Patil (East Khandesh) said while the Government of India were talking of justice they had acted with injustice.

Messrs. A. C. Owen (Nasik) and C. N. Wadia (Mill Owners' Association) further supported.

Sir M. Hayward, in replying on behalf of the Government, said the leader of the Swaraj Party might have avoided the stinging remarks he had made in his speech asking all Parties to unite together.

The motion was then put to vote and carried unaninously, not a single dissentient voting against.

The Council then adjourned till to-day (2 p.m.).

MR. A. B. SALEM.

We understand that Mr. Abraham B. Salem, a well-known Jew lawyer, has been elected a member of the Legislative Council (Cochin).

DHARWAR BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Mar. 2.

Prominent Brahmins of Dharwar of all subjects and shades of opinion met in the Mitra Samaj Hall yesterday as previously announced. Divan Bahadur Rodda, a Vaishnav, Rao Bahaddur Koppikar, a Saraswat, Mr. Hungund, retired educational inspector, a Smarta and various other prominent lawyers, doctors and pensioners Government servants of the community were present. Mr. Fadnis retired sub-Judge was in the chair. After an interesting debate for one hour every member admitted the sinking state of the Brahmin economic condition and the meeting ended by resolving to call another bigger meeting of the Dharwar District Brahmins in May next to consider the question on more practical lines. A Sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Nargundkar Kadapa Sidenur Hanpantrao Desai and others is appointed to critically study the question from a practical point of view and submit their report before the next meeting. Though the objects of this movement are absolutely innocent and necessary, some of the non-Brahmins and Government officials too are a little disturbed by it.

"END OF WORLD":

VILLAGERS RUN TO CHURCH

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 2.

One man was killed and two women seriously injured through being shaken off the platform of the elevated railway at New York during an earthquake shock yesterday evening. Tremor was felt between half minute and two minutes over a wide area in Canada and the United States. It was the most intense shock registered in the Eastern States since 1755. Many big Broadway buildings were shaken, but no damage has been reported anywhere Two hundred New Hampshire villagers proceeded to the Church fearing that the end of the world had come.—Reuter.

EPICENTRE OF DISTURBANCE

400 MILES E. OF OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, March 2.

Seismograph reports indicated that the epicentre of the disturbance was 400 miles east of Ottawa in the vicinity of the Saguenay River, Quebec.—Reuter.

TREMOR LASTS FOR 25 MINUTES.

FIVE PERSONS DIE FROM FRIGHT AT QUEBEC.

OTTAWA, March 2.

The earthquake shocks to Quebec were very violent. Several people fainted from fright. There is a general panic. Buildings swayed for two minutes, some small wooden dwellings on the outskirts of the city being thrown down, but there were no casualties. A section of the roof of the Union station was damaged, many windows being broken. A woman died of fright.

Audiences in theatres at Montreal were seized with panic, and rushed by all exits.

QUEBEC, March 2.

Quebec.—It is reported that during the earthquake five people died from fright or from being struck by debris. On the south shore the tremor lasted for 25 minutes. —Reuter's Special Service.

CHURCH DAMAGED.

OTTAWA, March 2.

Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Church at Shawingan Falls has been badly damaged by the collapse of its roof through earthquake. Several houses have also been damaged by their roofs falling in, or walls collapsing. Nobody has been injured and no damage has been done to the power or paper plants. A number of windows have been broken in Montreal where the telephone service has been disabled.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, March 2.

In the share market jutes opened lower after the week-end bears being responsible for fall in prices of speculative shares. Hundred rupee stocks also exhibited an easier tone. In coals little attention was centred upon this section and business was concluded on a small scale at listed rates. In teas market was irregular some concerns being wanted while others were offering without attracting notice. In miscellaneous apart from sharp rise being registered in Associated Hotels preference there was no alteration in values. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper 66/10, 5 per cent, bonds 1933 97/2, 5 per cent war bonds 1929-47 94/6, 6 per cent bonds 1927 100/13 do. 1932 103/2.

Banks:—Imperial Bank 352.

Railways:—Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 76.

Cottons:—Kesoram 5/4.

Jutes:—Albion 492/8, Anglo India 423, Auckland ord 297, do. pref. 103, Birla ord. 9/8, Caledonian 620/8, Cheviot 300/8, Clive 46, Craig 5/12, Dalhousie pref. 111, Delta 527, Fort Gloster 1032, Howrah 45/12, Hukumchand ord. 19/6, Kamarhatty 600, Kanknarrah 482/8, Kelvin pref. 103, Lansdone pref. 107/8, Lawrence 678/8, Lothian pref 110, Notional ord. 32, do. pref. 110, New Central pref. 103, Northbrook pref. 109, Nuddea 48/8, Orient 225/8, Presidency 8/8, Reliance ord. 64/4, do. pref. 112.

Coals:—Bhalgora 9/12, Katras Jherriah 98, Nazira 13/12, Talcher 6/6, Union 19/10. Flour Mills:—Delhi Flour 10/8.

Miscellaneous Companies:—Associated Hotels pref. 61, British India Co poration ord 4/12, do. pref. 103/8, Firpo Ltd. 10/4, Madan Theatres 2/8, Spences Hotel 9/8, Tavoy Tin Corporation 19/12. Paper Mills: Titaghur Paper ord. 4/6, Real Properties. Midnapore Zemindary 108.

Tea Companies:—Batelli 6, Central Cachar 126, Chandypore 246/8, East India 23/2, Huldibari 38, Jutlibari 18/8, Nambnruadi 11/8, New Purupbari 12/8, Rajabari 23/10.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirty-one thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six pence.

BAWLA MURDER CASE

SIRDAR PHANSE IN COURT

REMANDED TO JAIL CUSTODY.

Sardar Anandrao Phanse one of the Indore suspects in the Bawla Murder Case was remanded on Monday to jail custody by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate.

Inspector Smith of the C.I.D. made an application for remand into jail custody of Sardar Phanse till the 12th instant. Sardar Anandrao Phanse it would be recalled was surrendered to the Bombay Police by the Indore State authorities last month on a requisition letter by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to the Political Agent, Indore State, as the Bombay Police alleged that Sardar Phanse was involved in the Bawla Murder Case. Sardar Phanse is the Adjutant General of the Indore State forces, and was till now in police custody.

Mr. N. T. Jangalvalla, pleader, who appeared for the accused, asked His Worship to grant permission to give some clothes and money to the accused.

Inspector Smith stated that they could be handed over to the police officer who would deliver the same to the jail authorities. Asked if the accused could be given any books. Inspector Smith stated that there was no objection to the accused reading books

His Worship accordingly remanded the accused into jail custody till up to March 12.

VAIKOM INJUSTICE.

PROTEST OF KERALAS.

At a meeting of the Kerala residents of Bombay held on the 1st inst., at Nair Samaj Hall under the presidency of Mr. Pothan Jospeh the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. This meeting of the Kerala residents of Bombay deeply deplores the decision arrived at by the Travancore Legislative Council on the question of throwing open the Vykom roads to people of all denominations; and condemns the attitude of the official members of the council in opposing the resolution in favour of free passage along public roads.

2. This meeting places on record its high appreciation of the faith, forbearance and fortitude, with which the Satyagrahis at Vykom have been carrying on their non-violent fight in spite of official and orthodox hostility and assures them of the wholehearted support of Kerala residents in Bombay.

The Vaikom Satyagraha Committee will shortly meet Mahatma Gandhi before his departure for Vaikom.

INDIAN PAVILION AT WEMBLEY.

FACILITIES TO EXHIBITORS.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes as follows:—

As has been previously announced the Government of India are not taking part officially in the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley this year. The Indian Pavilion has been sold to the Exhibition Board and the latter have made the following arrangements for accommodating Indian exhibitors who wish to take part in the Exhibition. The rent charged to them for floor space in the Indian Pavilion is to be £1 per square foot, with discounts of five per cent. on rentals between £250 and £500, ten per cent. discount for amounts between £500 and £1,000 and twenty per cent. discount for over £1,000. Special terms will be quoted for Government exhibits, Indian States and rents over 5,000 square feet. Fifty per cent. of the rental for space applied for should be sent with applications or be paid into any Branch of Lloyds Bank in India whose receipts should accompany applications. Balances are to be paid on occupation. No commission will be charged on sales, but a selling license based on stall frontage of £5 per linear foot will be granted subject to a minimum of £50. Numerous fittings for small stalls are available for hire by private treaty. Water, gas and electric light will be charged according to consumption. Applications from persons in the Bombay Presidency should be addressed to the Superintendent of Industries, Old Custom House, Bombay, from whom full particulars can be obtained.

BUTCHERS' STRIKE.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE VENDERS JOIN.

SEVERAL MARKETS CLOSED.

As anticipated by the "Chronicle" the butchers carried out their threats on Monday and the Bombay Markets presented a gloomy spectacle all throughout the day. The fruit and vegetable vendors too resorted to a sympathetic strike. A stroll in the Crawford and other Markets on Monday morning showed that there was not an ounce of meat in the length and breadth of the markets. An enquiry by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" showed that about five days ago Capt. Flanders rejected 19 lean bullocks that were presented for slaughter at Bandra. The butchers resented this but they did not go on strike. On Sunday when Capt. Flanders again went to Bandra the butchers brought to him 30 bullocks which, it is alleged they wanted him to pass without medical examination. On his refusal to do so, about 200 butchers went on strike.

GRIEVANCES.

The butchers' chief grievances are:—(1) Bullocks are examined before they are declared fit for slaughter. (2) The municipal authorities reduced the number of meat lorries from 9 to 7 and consequently changed the time for slaughter from 4 p.m. to 3 p.m. The butchers contend that this change of time affects their interests adversely. (3) The butchers do not require any further examination of meat at the Crawford Market as they say the animals are already examined and passed for slaughter at Bandra. On the other hand the Municipal authorities contend that in the interests of public health a second examination of the meat is necessary to see whether it is fit for human consumption or not. The Municipal authorities had raised their rents on market stalls occupied by the fruit and vegetable vendors recently and in some cases it is said the increase was cent per cent, viz:—Rs. 60 per stall against Rs. 30 and Rs. 90 against Rs. 44 as before. They had protested against this increase and their complaint is under consideration of the Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee. The strike of the buchers evidently flared them up again and as a result they too resorted to the strike. The Municipal Commissioner went round their stalls on Monday and advised them to open their stalls and fight out their grievances constitutionally. After considerable deliberation they promised to open their stalls on Tuesday (to-day). The butchers have remained stubborn and it is not likely that they would open their shops to-day. In all 500 butchers and 2,000 stalls keepers were on strike holding about 500 stalls. As a result of the strike the Crawford Market and the Bhuleshwar Market were entirely closed while the Nal Bazar and the Mazagaon markets were closed as far as meat and beef stalls were concerned.

Another reason for fruit vendors to join the strike is that their "dalals" used to occupy Municipal grounds practically without any payment and the Municipal authorities have proposed to levy them Rs. 60 per quarter.

STRIKE SETTLED.

MEAT ON SALE TO-DAY.

The Superintendent of Markets writes:—"The market and butchers' strike has been settled. Meat and all usual food will be on sale on Tuesday morning."

JAPAN'S HEAVILY-ARMED CRUISERS?

A SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURE.

LONDON, March 2.

Commenting on the return of the world's fleets just issued by the Admiralty the "Manchester Guardian" describes as a sensational disclosure the fact that new Japanese cruisers apparently carry twelve eight inch guns, and says that if it is so Japan is building cruisers far more heavily armed than any ever conceived by naval architects. It is unofficially understood that new British country cruisers will be armed with nine eight inch guns and new French and Italian cruisers are officially stated to mount eight 18 guns. The "Guardian" admits that Japan is entirely within her rights under the Washington Treaty in putting such enormous armament in cruisers.—Reuter.

INDIAN BUDGET.

REVISED ESTIMATES.

The following Statement comparing the actual Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government (Imperial Revenue and Expenditure before the Reforms) with the Revised Estimates for each year from 1914-15 to 1923-24 is attached to the Finance Member's Budget Statement.

	Revised Estimate.			Actuals.		
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus(+) Deficit (—).	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Sur Deficit (—).
1914-15	74,89,38	79,07,25	—4,17,87	76,15,35	78,83,14	—2,67,79
1915-16	78,89,08	81,58,21	—2,69,13	80,00,96	81,79,26	—1,78,30
1916-17	97,25,67	88,27,37	+8,98,30	98,53,10	87,31,37	+11,21,73
1917-18	1,14,84,48	1,06,27,74	+8,56,74	1,18,70,58	1,06,57,52	+12,13,06
1918-19	1,27,94,65	1,34,79,88	—6,85,23	1,30,40,66	1,36,13,72	—5,73,06
1919-20	1,44,07,56	1,59,18,67	—15,11,11	1,37,13,98	1,60,79,27	—23,65,29
1920-21	1,35,10,35	1,48,03,61	—12,93,26	1,35,63,32	1,61,64,17	—26,00,85
1921-22	1,13,15,32	1,41,94,52	—28,79,20	1,15,21,50	1,42,86,52	—27,65,02
1922-23	1,20,70,17	1,37,95,52	—17,25,35	1,21,41,29	1,36,43,05	—15,01,76
1923-24	1,31,96,04	1,29,89,97	+2,06,07	1,33,16,63	1,30,77,63	+2,39,00

APPOINTMENT OF ENGINEER

"OVERRIDING CORPORATION'S DECISION".

G. I. P. WORKSHOP NUISANCE TO RESIDENTS.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding.

The Corporation considered the question of nuisance caused to the residents of Matunga by the din and noise as a result of the working of the G.I.P. Railway Matunga Workshop at night.

Acting on one of the former resolutions of the Corporation, the Commissioner had addressed a letter to the G.I.P. Railway authorities, asking them to discontinue carrying on work in the Workshop after 10 p.m. The Railway authorities in reply stated that the work on the forge had been arranged to be stopped after 11 p.m. (S.T.) and hoped that since the actual work of hammering had been discontinued, the nuisance complained of would disappear. The railway authorities further added that they were unable to meet the wishes of the Corporation to any further extent.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai moved that that the correspondence be recorded. Dr. Master moved that the matter be referred to the Sanitary Measures Committee. He said that the residents had put up with the nuisance for a long time and it was high time that it was was ordered to cease during the night.

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded the amendment. The railway authorities, said Dr. Javle had no justification in not acceding to the Corporations request. During war times the residents tolerated the nuisance, as loyal citizens when they knew that the operations were in connections with the provision of munitions and armaments. The nuisance must be stopped and the noise of the hammer and the forge must cease after dusk.

The Commissioner regretted that nothing more could be done in the matter. The Railway Company was governed by the Railway Act. They could not possibly take any legal steps against the Railway authorities. However he was able to persuade the Agent to reduce the working hours so that no hammering operation would take place after 10.45 p.m.

Dr. Master's amendment being lost, the original proposition of Mr. Mohanlal Desai was carried.

APPOINTMENT OF AN ENGINEER.

The temporary appointment of Mr. W. D. Hughes, Hydraulic Testing Engineer, Tansa Water Works formed the subject matter of discussion. Mr. Hughes was appointed to the post but after the expiry of one year, the Corporation terminated his services. In his place Mr. Midah was appointed by the Corporation and as the terms of his appointment were about to expire in April, the Commissioner passed an office order to the effect that under the powers vested in him under Section 90A (1) of the Municipal Act, Mr. W. D. Hughes was appointed Hydraulic Testing Officer in connection with the Tansa Completion Works on an inclusive pay of Rs. 960 per month for a period not exceeding four months from 15th February 1925.

Mr. Boman Behram proposed that the Commissioner's action be approved. The Commissioner was the best judge to decide the merits and efficiency of Officer under him and that by approving his action they would show their faith on the good judgment of the Commissioner.

Dr. Vora opposed Mr. Boman Behram's proposition. The issue involved was whether Commissioner was right in appointing an officer whose services were disapproved by the Corporation. Dr. Vora therefore moved an amendment that the matter be referred back to the Establishment Sub-Committee.

The Commissioner replied that although he was convinced that the Corporation was not right in dispensing off the services of Mr. Hughes when they passed the resolution, he (the Commissioner) felt constrained to carry out the wishes of the Corporation. Mr. Midah was appointed and his term of office was about to expire. As to the question of extending his term the Commissoner was not favourable as in the opinion of Mr. Midah's superiors he was not an efficient officer. The Commissioner therefore appointed Mr. Hughes in his place.

Mr. J. B. Petit in supporting Dr. Vora's amendment said that the matter be referred to the Establishment Committee for full explanation. Probably the Commissioner was right and his intentions might be well meant, but to the speaker, the Commissioner's action smacked of overrriding this decision of the Corporation. He was not going to make any remarks on the Commissioner's action but in his (Commissioner's) own interest and name it would be better for the Commissioner not to take any steps on his own initiative, in future and go back in the resolutions of the Corporation. It was a matter of principle that was involved in the present case and he therefore requested the Corporation to send the matter to the Establishment Sub-Committee.

The amendment of Dr. Vora being put to the vote was carried as a substantiative proposition.

PULLING DOWN UNSOUND HOUSES.

The Corporation then gave sanction to the pulling down of certain unsound houses belonging to the Municipality situated in Hornby Road-Ballard Pier Scheme.

The Commissioner in his letter on the subject stated that buildings referred were in Pitta Street and had been certified by engineers as unsound for human habitation. Further there was a fear that as the buildings in question had them party walls there was a fear of collapse of other adjoining buildings in case any building was removed with resultant danger to the lives of tenants living therein. The Commissioner therefore asked for a sanction to pull down the buildings and informed that the tenants had already been asked to vacate.

Mr. Arbuthnot moved that the sanction be granted.

It is seconded by Rao Bahadur Pai.

Mr. Byramji Gamadia opposed Mr. Arbuthnot's proposition. He said that it was unjust and unfair for a democratic Corporation like theirs to go back upon their promises. The Corporation while accepting the Ballard Estate Scheme had distinctly given the tenants to understand that they would be allowed to remain in the house for seven years. The Municipality as landlords had incurred certain responsibility and the argument that the houses were unsound could not hold water.

Mr. Balubhai Desai supported Mr. Gamadia.

Rao Bahadur Pai:—"The best thing is to refer the matter to the Burning Grounds Committee for disposal."

Mr. Arbuthnot in reply said that in the interests of the tenants themselves it was better that they should be asked to vacate. There was no question of poor people being made homeless. Already many tenants had left of their own accord and only a few tenants persisted in remaining there.

Mr. Arbuthnot's proposition was carried by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next at 4 p.m. (B.T.)

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

The following Press communique is issued:—

The 10th full session of the Indian Central Cotton Committee commenced on February the 23rd when His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, whose speech on that occasion appeared in a previous issue, addressed the Committee. The most important item of business was the discussion of the position of cotton research in India and the formulation of a definite statement of outstanding problems requiring investigation. The ground for discussion had been prepared by a Sub-Committee of Agricultural Specialists, Growers' Representatives and Cotton Trade members during the preceding three days the full Committee was therefore able to proceed at once to more general conclusions. It is perhaps unnecessary to refer to the discussion in detail as it was of a technical nature but emphasis was laid on the necessity for further investigation for the improvement of cotton growing on certain definite lines. Of these we may mention the study of the characters which decide yield and quality, and of their inheritance, the detailed study of the various agricultural varieties of cotton and their separation into "unit species", and the subsequent study of the strains evolved. In regard to the study of the quality of cotton the Committee emphasised the direct bearing on agricultural investigations of the work now being carried out in the Technological Laboratory which not only conducts spinning trials for Agricultural Departments but has commenced the investigation of those fibre qualities which have an important bearing on practical spinning value. Amongst the many problems connected with practical cotton growing the necessity for a much more study of the root systems of the cotton plant in relation to their environment was particularly emphasized In regard to plant diseases and insects pests the Committee's own research schemes already provide for the investigation of possible control methods for reducing the damage caused by pink bollworm in Northern India and by spotted bollworm in Western India, and at two centres investigations are already well forward in the study of the cotton wilt disease. The Committee's summary of the position of cotton research will shortly be published as a bulletin. A considerable time was devoted also to reviewing the progress reports on the research schemes already financed by the Committee.

A distinctly new line of investigation, which the Committee has decided to take up, is the study of the conditions under which cotton is financed in the cotton growing tracts and of the cultivator's power to hold his cotton for a sufficient period to ensure his receiving fair prices. The Committee came to the conclusion that such investigation is necessary as a basis for further efforts for the improvement of the primary cotton markets.

As was stated in the President's speech, the Committee had the advantage of the presence of Col. French, Assistant Director of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, and of his colleague, Mr. Jackson, and at the close of the meeting Col. French gave an interesting account of the work of the Corporation in the newer cotton countries of the Empire.

The Committee had placed before them some very interesting evidence from Indian spinners as to the value of the Cotton Transport Act in the Bombay Presidency. The reports from the cotton trade, from agricultural officers and others have already demonstrated that as a result of the action of the Bombay Government in putting this Act into force the relative prices of cotton in protected areas, had risen to a marked extent. The evidence of the spinners furnished the reason for this as it clearly showed that Indian Mills have been able to buy such cottons as Surat, Kumpta and Dharwar with much greater confidence than in previous years.

Finally the Committee decided that the further development of agricultural research for the improvement of cotton growing was largely a matter of providing the necessary scientific staff and considered means of developing and extending the Committee's Research studentship scheme for the training of Indian graduates in cotton research matters. The term of those students, appointed in 1923 and whose work was satisfactory, was extended to cover the whole of the cotton season 1925-26, and a further 5 students were appointed for the coming year.

GENEVA LABOUR CONFERENCE

MR. CHAMANLAL LIKELY TO ACCOMPANY MR. JOSHI.

DELHI, March 2.

It is likely that Mr. Chamanlal the Swarajist member of the Assembly will accompany Mr. Joshi to the next International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva in May.—A.P.

INTERVIEW WITH DR. SUN YAT-SEN.

(Continued from page 6.)

treated by the white nations but has now after enormous sacrifices of men and money regained much of her lost prestige and could very well now shake hands with Japan as a powerful champion of the down-trodden Asiatic races. Both these nations, the Doctors believes, could get rid of extra territoriality from within their walls and shake off the foreign oppression in the form of unfair treaties by gaining a complete mastery over the so-called material civilization and trying to cut steel with steel. Consequently, he thinks, "China might well follow the example set by these two nations as it would prove very effective in freeing ourselves from the oppression of these selfish, white nations." Continuing he said, "We Asiatics have a tremendous task set before us. We should not content ourselves with fighting for our own national freedoms only, but the banner of justice and humanity which we are bound to carry shall have to extend its protection to the oppressed peoples of Europe and America also who ought to be freed from the yoke of this crafty civilization. Ours might be revolt against the Euro-American civilization but it will be the assertion of moral enlightenment against craftiness."

Japan's Inspiration.

"Thirty years ago, the flash of Japanese swords was yet an unknown factor, but her diplomats succeeded in recovering full independence for their Motherland by copying the Occidental methods of preparedness, as well as bargaining. Later on, Japanese victories over an enemy much superior to her and considered to be a world-power, awakened the eyes of the whole world. Japan's achievement produced a glimmer of hope in the hearts of the subject nations who had till then resigned themselves to a belief that they were not the equals of the whites. They saw a nation of the so-called dwarfs dealing heavy blows to the pride of European supremacy and realised that their own thraldoms could also be overthrown. This spirit of reawakening and self-confidence having been further vitalised by Japan's achievements in every walk of life, the struggle for emancipation took its birth on all sides. To-day, Egypt has regained her freedom and so has Afghanistan, while India is nearing the same goal. In one sense, the freedom movement everywhere is hastening a great fraternity of Asian peoples. During the Russo-Japanese war," concluded Dr. Sun, "I came across an Arab on board a steamer in Europe who took me for a Japanese and overwhelmed me with congratulations on Japan's victories over the Russian Bear."

Dr. Sun here showed great enthusiasm and said, "The joy of this Arab as a member of the great Asiatic race seemed to know no bounds. This was an interesting reflection of the general psychology of the Asiatic peoples prevailing at that time. Now, as the Arabs too are struggling hard to protect their hearths and homes from foreign bayonets, the sympathy of every son and daughter of Asia should flow towards them. It is a pity that wherever we cast an eye, we find that practically every country in the Orient is nothing but a colony of one or the other nation in Europe or that of America. Asia, the cradle of the world's civilization, the continent that gave birth to a civilization much older than that of Greece or Rome, and the land from which have originated the seeds of the modern political, economic, ethical, and industrial cultures of the West, to-day lies prostrate before our feet as if smarting under the iron heels of the foreign invaders. It is our paramount duty to work for her uplift and raise her once again to her former high position. In China, we are striving our best to destroy the Imperialism of the Powers with the same hand with which we have vanquished our military clique. Let us hope our brethren in other parts of Asia will lend us their moral sympathies."

A Crafty Civilization.

Proceeding further he delivered himself in the following vein: "One American writer has recently characterised the new tendency of Asian rejuvenation as a revolt against the world's civilization, and prejudiced person in Europe and America are making a Bible of this man's book. In my opinion, although this so-called modern civilization of Europe and America has incontestably attained a very high plane of development, in the Oriental language theirs is a crafty civilization and not one of moral enlightenment which we possess in Asia. Writers and authors, these days, have made it a point to give alarming versions of affairs in the Asiatic continent to ignorant masses of humanity in their respective countries. The result is that those simple-minded folks whose sympathies should flow towards us are being kept in darkness and consider us as savages or semi-civilized people. This accounts for the fact the slogan of 'whiteman's burden' is still being given credence to in so many parts of the world. The most ridiculous thing about it is that the ideas gaining abroad regarding us are that we Asiatics would have turned cannibals and cut each other's throat had it not been for the civilizing influence of the white nations and the so-called peace maintained by their bayonets."

As Dr. Sun spent a greater part of his exiled life in English speaking countries, he conversed with the writer in fairly good English. Most of the quotations given above were often quoted by him from small notes and newspaper clippings lying before him which seemed to have been exact versions of his lectures here and there. As a new caller was ushered into the great Chinese patriot's room, the writer begged leave and was allowed to leave with a very warm shake of hands by the Doctor whose parting words were: "The white nations have a right to happiness and prosperity, but so have also the coloured nations who should be left alone to work their own destinies."

A disastrous fire occurred in Lahore on Sunday in the shop of a Draper and Tailor, resulting in loss estimated at about a lakh and a half rupees.—A.P.

INSULT ADDED TO INJURY.

(Continued from page 7.)

many mills whom the depression of the last two or three years has hit very hard. In view of the growing menace of Japan the step has now become an urgent necessity and it is a pity the Imperial Government are blind to the necessities of the situation.

A PLEDGE IGNORED.

SIR VICTOR SASSOON ON INJUSTICE TO MILL INDUSTRY.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" regarding the Budget, Sir Victor Sassoon said:—The position is that mills had a very bad year and as far as Bombay is concerned no spinning and weaving mill has made any profit in actual manufacturing and trading. Those who show a profit or no loss have only been able to do so by the use of visible or invisible reserves. Therefore, in point of fact the provincial contributions remitted to other provinces have been paid for by the mill industry out of their capital and savings of previous years. A point (although a comparatively small financial one) illustrative of the Government of India's disregard of Bombay's interests is that provinces in receipt of relief are asked to forego the refunds of duties on imports made by the Provincial Governments. Sir Basil Blackett has, however, pointed out that this would only mean a charge of about Rs. 2 lakhs to these outside provinces whereas Bombay (which has been granted no relief) would have to be penalised to the extent of Rs. 12 to Rs. 14 lakhs. It is significant that in citing claimants for his surplus Sir Basil Blackett did not even refer to the mill industry. He emphasises the promise given to the provinces that the extinction of provincial contributions would be made at the earliest possible date and totally ignored the prior pledge given to the mill industry by Lord Hardinge. I consider it a very serious state of affairs when the Government of India against all canons of fairplay should consider itself justified to pick and choose among the various pledges that may have been given irrespective of priority. The Government of India have not even got the excuse that the mill industry has been very prosperous in the past year and has made large profits, and one cannot but contrast the treatment given to Bombay with its mill industry working at a loss with that of Calcutta whose jute and tea companies have made large profits in past year and, therefore, appears to be reaching a stage where extra taxation could fairly be imposed to make up the contributions which have been excused for the last three years.

One cannot help feeling that the treatment of Bombay may be partly due to the fact that this province has voluntarily taxed itself to the hilt to balance its budget and has not whined to the Central Government for relief and defaulted in its contributions.

NOT AN HONEST BUDGET.

THROW IT OUT.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji interviewed by our representative said:—

I welcome this budget for we, Bombay people, have got what we deserved. What right have we to expect any better treatment from the Government of India when our representatives in the Bombay Council have thrown out the additional taxation (Bombay Stamp Act) by only one vote proclaiming to the world that almost half the Council consider Bombay so rich that its transfer of property and court fee can still be further increased. If we continue to send as our representatives in this local Council men of the stamp who voted in the minority for the Stamp Act we have no right to blame the Government of India for this budget.

REMEDY IN OUR HANDS.

Take the instance of the Legislative Assembly last week. When our prominent leaders like Mr. Jinnah and Sir Purshotamdas drive their Independent Party to vote in the Government lobby over the Railway Board grant, can we with any show of consistency to-day afford to get into a roaring rage over the way we are treated in this budget. The remedy is in our hands and that remedy is to throw out the budget and all money grants. If we do not know how to use the weapons that we have got we have to thank ourselves for the result. We know Government have the power to restore the thrown out grants by certification and having made them use their power of certification. Last year some of our best men on the Bombay side had the weakness to be ashamed of their manly deed. If we knew our business we should compel the Government to resort to certification, and proclaim to the world that the alleged grant of "responsible government" to the people of India is a mockery and a sham. I am reminded here of the words of that great benefactor of India, the late Mr. Montagu, who told me on his death-bed that India must not hesitate to throw out the budgets and must not be afraid of the power of certification because the world opinion would never tolerate Government of India by certification. But the great misfortune of our representatives in the Assembly and the Councils is that we lack backbone and moral courage. They can be trusted to make long and strong speeches, but when it comes to taking action they compromise with their consciences and run away like cowards.

You could not think of a budget more unworthy of the great talents of the present Finance Member and one would have thought that a man of Sir Basil Blackett's attainments would have presented a more honest and straightforward budget than the one published on Saturday. He is evidently ashamed to say a word about the additional drain on India on account of the Lee Commission Report and he is not straightforward enough even to show us how he finds the money for this extra crore of rupees. He asks us not to doubt his motives. Does he mean to imply that we must sit quiet when under his regime he allows the Civil, Military and other Services to loot and exploit the people of India who are already starved and groaning under the enormous burdens piled upon them. He really must think us to be fools when he asks us to join him in passing a vote of thanks to his brilliant predecessor who has allowed crores of rupees of India's hard-earned resources to be looted for the benefit of Great Britain.

LOAN TO PERSIA.

I will only take one item out of this hateful budget and ask the Finance Minister why we should pay away Rs. 3½ crores for loans and advances to Persia which were spent for safeguarding the property of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company from which India does not derive a cent's profit while the last year's dividend on shares held by the British nation gave them over a million sterling in dividends. Our lot is always to share the burden, never to profit in the gain as shown all through the late war, but as I said in the beginning we have no right to complain when we allow our representatives in the Assembly and Council to act in a way which richly deserves the treatment we have got. The only lesson that we can draw from this budget is not to be jealous of Bengal as Government have in your words tried to 'Divide and Rule", but to follow her example as she has richly deserved the remission of her provincial contribution by being bold enough to throw out her budget in spite of all the ridicule and terrorism of the Europeans and their Press both here and in England. I do not want to refute the disingenious arguments of the Finance Member about the rise in exchange not interfering with the prices of three of the principal commodities exported from India, namely, tea, jute and wheat. I shall ask Sir Basil whether he considers that in case of these three articles of trade exceptional circumstances did not intervene. In case of tea the civil war and commotion in China removed a big competitor from the world markets and so the tea planters made unheard of profits. Jute is a monopoly and a high or low exchange plays a comparatively small part in the range of prices. There has been a world shortage in wheat, which has raised the prices of wheat to an abnormal extent. Does Sir Basil want us to deduce from his specious pleadings that if these abnormal factors were non-existent a rising exchange would not have made any difference to the export of these commodities.

Bombay, as we know, has been the biggest market for fresh issues of loan and if all the resentment and indignation that one hears on all sides have any substance the only thing to do is to refuse to subscribe to the forthcoming loan of 12 crores proposed in the budget.

I end this by saying that Bombay has got the budget she deserved.

WANTON AND DELIBERATE INSULT.

MR. JEHANGIR PETIT INTERVIEWED

Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit interviewed by our representative said:—

The budget has come to me as a great disappointment, though I must add that it was not altogether unexpected.

It is deplorable in the extreme that the claims of Bombay have been wholly ignored in more than one direction. The justice of the relief urgently due to this Presidency on account of its contribution to the Imperial Government has been admitted on all hands; and we had a right to expect the Finance Member to rise above the technical difficulties arising out of the Meston Report. Incidentally, the continuation of the conditions created by the Meston recommendations is inexcusable and will be regretted throughout the length and breadth of this Presidency.

The omission from the budget of any reference to the abolition of the Excise Duty is on a par with the policy and attitude of the Government of India on this question. It is a wanton and deliberate insult to the Assembly, whose resolution in that behalf has thus been unceremoniously brushed aside. It is a sad commentary upon the interest taken by the Government in the industrial progress of the country. It is one more reminder to the Indian tax-payer of the grim fact that the government of the country is being conducted more often than not in interests other than Indian. The deliberate refusal of the Finance Member to remove the Excise Duty at a time when the textile industry is passing through perhaps the most terrible crisis in its existence constitutes a defiance of public opinion which, I am afraid, the Government will live to regret.

The reduction in the import duty on some small articles consumed in the textile industry is a sop which will please and deceive no one.

The other features of the budget are more or less humdrum and call for no special remarks.

MR. MANMOHANDAS'S STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 2.

In a statement to the press Mr. Manmohandas Ramji expressed his profound disappointment with the Central Budget. All the Provinces except Bombay have been accorded most generous treatment by the Finance Member, but he has not seen fit to take steps to abolish the Cotton Excise Duty in spite of the resolution passed by the Assembly last September and in spite of the fact that after having given relief to other provinces there is still a surplus of Rs. 75 lakhs. The Bombay Presidency and the Cotton Industry of Bombay deserve better treatment at the hands of the Imperial Government when one takes into consideration the enormous contributions, which they have made towards the Imperial revenues by way of customs duties income tax and excise duty and bearing in mind the fact that a large proportion of the money subscribed to every Government loans of recent years has been paid by Bombay. The Cotton Industry of the Presidency, the only real indigenous industry of the country, which is run by Indians with Indian capital is at present in a perilous condition. The Japanese by means of long hours of labours, low wages, cheap capital, low freights and high protective duties can at the present time undersell India not only in her foreign markets, but even in India itself. The time is due and more than due when the Government of India should make a beginning in the matter of fostering the Cotton Textile Trade of India by abolishing the Cotton Exchange Duty. This year's Budget gives the Finance Member an opportunity of getting rid of this unjust tax on the production, but apparently the will to do so was missing. It is hoped that means will yet be found to relieve the Cotton Industry of this burden which is unique in the fiscal history of any civilised country in the world.

RACIAL WAR IN AFRICA.

GEN. SMUTS AND INDIANS

WHY HE INTRODUCED CLASS AREAS BILL.

Mr. Andrews who is in Delhi in connection with the opium question was interviewed regarding Gen. Smuts' speech in the South African Union Assembly on the Colour Bar Bill. He said, "The pronouncement made by General Smuts concerning his personal relations with Mr. Gandhi in South Africa is strictly accurate. He was at all times most careful never to infringe upon Indian self-respect and his treatment of Indians was always of a respectful nature. When I was in Natal during a critical election period in 1920, General Smuts was challenged by a heckler in the audience and asked whether he would be willing himself to serve under an Indian officer in the army. He answered immediately that he would gladly do so and warned his audience that India was one of the most civilized countries in the world with a great spiritual past. General Smuts risked a great deal by making that speech, but he had quite unwaveringly maintained that position."

When asked why General Smuts had introduced the Class Areas Bill if these were his opinions about the Indian people, Mr. Andrews replied that popular feeling in South Africa had been too strong for him. It was a half-hearted measure and General Smuts had resigned without carrying it through. But the New Class Areas Bill which would soon be brought forward by the new Government was likely to be of a far more drastic character. A compact had been made by General Hertzog with the Labour Party whose rank and file were determined to turn the Indians out of the field of skilled labour.

THE BHARAT KALA PARISHAD.

The All-India Art Exhibition has made the following awards:—

1. Rani Sisendi gold medal to Mrs. Sultan Ahmad of Gwalior, for her picture of 'moonlight in the Dal Lake.'
2. Rajeshwarbali gold medal for 'Pilgrims' by Ram Kinker Parmanik of Shantiniketan.
3. Tulsipat Ram gold medal for 'Morning Song' by Nandlal Bose of Shantiniketan.
4. A. P. Asthana gold medal for 'Faith' by Ram Prasad of Benares.
5. Raja Motichand silver medal for 'Sun rise' by K. A. M. Shastri of Andhara School
6. Bhara Kala Parishad silver medal for a maid servant' by Fasahatullah of the School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow.
7. Raja Motichand silver medal for 'a tary of fruits' by Ganga Bux Singh of Jaipur.
8. Rajeshwarbali silver medal for 'not for men but for us' by Abdul Rahaman Chughtai of Lahore.

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, March 2.

"The Times" in an editorial on the Indian Budget approves of Sir Basil Blackett's proposal to allot the major portion of the permanent surplus to the relief of Provincial contributions and says that the Budget thus contributes, in an important measure, to the working of Reforms, both in the Central Government and in Provinces. In view of the separation of Railway Finance, and a provision for the redemption of debt, it would seem that revenue should not in future fluctuate very widely. Therefore the proposed reduction in Provincial contributions may be regarded as permanent.

The "Manchester Guardian" says:—India's strong financial position is due to ruthless economy. The provision for medical aid and village sanitation is utterly inadequate, and most of the work done by local Self-Governing bodies in England is left undone in India. The remission of a substantial portion of provincial contributions may even now appreciably affect the political situation. Therefore, the Swarajists will hardly be pleased with the Budget, and may find it convenient to contend that it will be better to reduce taxation rather than encourage Provincial Governments to risk money in fanciful projects nine-tenths of which will prove costly failures. The argument is old-fashioned, but certainly has not lost weight. But it is hardly consistent with the creed generally professed by political India and Sir Basil Blackett's proposal is unlikely to be whole-heartedly opposed.—Reuter.

BARODA LETTER.

MR. RAMLAL RE-INSTATED

SHAM LIBERTY OF PRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Feb. 14.

H. H. the Maharaja, Gaekwar has re-instated Mr. Ramlal H. Desai after a period of more than two years on his own terms. He was elected as President of the Special sessions of the State Congress at Billimora and this fact seems to have accelerated H. H.'s order to re-instate him. It also appears that Mr. Ramlal resigned the Presidentship owing to his imminent reinstation in State service.

NEW PRESS BILL.

The new Press Bill was passed by the local Legislative Council with the concurrence of the Legal Remembrancer, and it is now before the Government. It is a more liberal piece of legislation than the present one, but it is rumoured that some re-actionary councillors are going to reject the advice of the Legal Remembrancer and restore the clauses requiring inquiry into the antecedents of the would-be keeper of the Press or Publisher of a newspaper before granting permission to start a press or newspaper. No such clauses exist in the Press Act of British India, but perhaps, "Progressive Baroda" may think it necessary.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS—A SHAM

In the absence of the Maharaja, the Baroda Government is steadily digging the grave of the reputation of the State as an enlightened Government. For the last few years the liberty of the press has become a sham. It is freely said that the "Baroda Vartman" and the "Navsari Patrika," suffered owing to criticising the Dewan on the occasion of his Knighthood.

"The Nava Gujarat" was started in August 1923, in order to represent public opinon fairly and independently and for a year and quarter, the Government watched events. "The Yuga-Dharma" published an article by Satyananda, in the course of which it was said that although "Nava Gujarat" was quite moderate, the Baroda bureaucracy was finding its criticisms unbearable. The paper had published an article in Gujarati under caption "Speedy Justice," in which the defects of the Judicial Department were revealed vividly and the then Chief Justice R. B. Govindbhai wanted to issue a notice for contempt of Court. But as it is not a chartered High Court, and no case was pending the Varisht Court had no jurisdiction summarily to try for contempt. The paper published a series of articles on "Vagaries of Baroda Services" in English very recently from 15th December, 1924 to 26th Jan. 1925. These articles became very popular and officers, pleaders and the general public vied with one another in saying that it was a vivid picture of the state of affairs in the Baroda services. There were high officers and retired officers among such admirers. The paper wanted to enhance the reputation of the State by getting the defects removed and proposed a number of remedies, in which the Maharaja's unprecedented zeal for public welfare and his reforms were duly appreciated. But some members of the Central Government who felt that to bring to the notice of H.H. the Maharaja and the Government the State of Baroda services amounted to an offence against the State, they asked the District Magistrate of Baroda to take action. It is to be noted that the District Magistrate who is primarily responsible for supervising the Press did not think it necessary to take action, but in this case the initiative has come from the Central Government. It is said the editor was sent for by the District Magistrate, who was satisfied with the assurance of the editor that the articles in question were written in good faith for the removal of defects in the services so that Baroda services may become even superior to those in British India and thus enhance the prestige of the State. There was no intention to lower the prestige of the Government, which any casual reader of the articles as a whole would admit. There the matter stands at present, and we are awaiting developments. The Government cannot take action against "The Chronicle" "The Hindustan", "The Sanj Vartman" and other papers, and even the foreign British Indian Government allows hundred times the liberty of the Press that is allowed in "Progressive Baroda", and yet our indigenous Government in the absence of the Maharaja, wants to be called enlightened in spite of its daily increasing re-actionary attitude. The Government perhaps wishes to drive all honest journalism out of the State, so that they can have nothing but flattery from the servile Press in Baroda.

C. P. COUNCIL.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 25.

The C. P. Legislative Council after a lapse of full one year will open its session on the 3rd March and will last for 16 days His Excellency the Governor has allotted the days from March 4th to 18th for Government business and 7 days for the discussion of the demands of the Local Government on 3rd March H. E. will address the Council. On the 4th March, the Hon. Mr. B. P. Standen will introduce the Central Provinces President's bill. This will be followed of the dmands of the Local Government. On the 5th March, the Hon. Mr. B. P. Standen will present the budget for 1925-26 which will be discussed on the following days.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS.

Dr. Moonje, leader of the Swaraj Party in the C. P. Legislative Council, in a statement to the Press regarding the acceptance of ministership or otherwise says that he is awaiting instructions from the Head Office.

He has given notice of two resolutions, viz:—One for the appointment of a committee with non-official majority to make rules under the Arms Act to offer facilities for the establishment of shooting clubs in connection with schools and colleges for reviving the martial spirits of province and enabling it to take its proper share in the defence of India from external aggressions and internal upheavals. The other asks for the appointment of an advisory board of the five Commissioners of the five Divisions of the province and six elected members for advising the Governor in making selections for filling up honorary magistrateships.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SHOW.

A successful District Agricultural and Industrial show was held in Bilaspur town on the ground between the District Court and the Circuit House from 19th to 22nd February. The Exhibition was opened by the Commissioner. In this connection there was a meeting of the District Agricultural Association Cattle Show, Sports and Baby Show.

Practical demonstration of the improved agricultural implements was given at Sarkhanda Farm. There were chhakra races and lantern lectures. The Exhibition was open for ladies only on the 20th February There were elephant, pony bicycle and donkey races on the 21st. and the prizes were distributed on the 22nd. There was a large variety of agricultural, vegetables, fruits cattle floral, industrial and fine arts exhibits.

A successful baby week was observed at Shegaon last week. Lantern lectures were delivered and every question regarding the causes and cures of the common diseases of children were answered. Lantern lectures were delivered on "Personal Hygiene and Child Welfare". Prizes, medals and sweets were distributed to all the babies brought for the exhibition.

BASSEIN ROADS IN MISERABLE CONDITION.

HEAVY TOLL FEES ON TAXIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Feb. 25.

The advent of taxes for passenger traffic at Bassein was hailed with great joy by the public, meeting as they did a long-felt and a much felt want, for the people were thoroughly "fed up" with the inconvenience, the ceaseless jolting and the heavy fares of the irregular, ramshacle and antediluvian tonga service that existed in former days.

It seems very strange that instead of the Bassein Municipality and the District Local Board, who are in charge of the roads offering facilities for the motor service being a sufficiently paying concern to be continued and improved in the public interests, they impose dues on owners which are found to be too exorbitant for them to pay and which is likely to crush out of existence a very useful and necessary enterprise.

First of all, the main thoroughfare of Bassein which is 4 miles in length, extends from the Bassein Railway Station to the Par Naka, and it is *via* this road that people find their way to the Bassein Bazaar, to the civil and criminal courts, to the ancient fort with its numerous churches and other places of business and interest. 2½ miles of this road is in the hands of the Bassein Municipality and 1½ in charge of the District Local Board, Thana. The Municipal toll is 4 annas per day of 24 hours while the Local Board charges 4 annas per trip to and fro on taxis with 5 seats and 8 annas per trip on those with over 5 seats.

Besides these heavy toll fees the condition of this particular road is so miserable that there is no end of damage to cars in one way or another. Owing to sharp stones projecting far above the rough road surface punctures constantly occur to tyres, entailing heavy expenses for repairs, springs are broken as a matter of daily routine and the general wear and tear makes the taxi business quite a losing game.

Before the Local Board took charge of a portion of the road the P. W. D. used to look after it. At that time it was in a somewhat better condition, but now in the hands of the Local Board it is a perfect disgrace to the town of Bassein. European tourists and other travellers who visit Bassein to inspect the old historical places of interest feel completely disgusted with the discomforts of the journey, especially with the clouds of dust through which they have to pass.

Very soon there is going to be held an important Municipal meeting at Bassein and it is hoped the serious grievance of taxi owners which is no less a grave public grievance will receive the principal attention of the President and the whole Municipal Board, and the District Local Board as well.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

LORD WINTERTON'S FIGURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,— Reuter's correspondent has cabled the reference made in the House of Commons by Mr. Johnstone to infant mortality in Bombay. Mr. Johnstone is reported to have drawn the attention of Government to the fact that medical evidence showed that 98 per cent. of the children born in the industrial area of Bombay were drugged with opium so that they might sleep and not cry for food while their mothers were working in the factories. He further pointed out that the infant mortality in Bombay according to the figures supplied by H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson was 666 per thousand compared with 80 per thousand in London, and enquired as to the steps Earl Winterton proposed to take in the matter. Earl Winterton replied that the Government of Bombay was considering the question of the administration of opium to children and observed that, according to official report of the Government of Bombay, the infant mortality in Bombay was 178.11 per cent. and not 666. Mr. Johnstone thereupon gave notice that in view of the unsatisfactory nature of Earl Winterton's answer, he would raise the question on adjournment at the earliest opportunity.

This news apart from showing that interest is being roused in the House of Commons regarding the appalling infantile mortality in Bombay supplies a puzzle which is not difficult of solution. It must at the outset be pointed out that the figures of infant mortality referred to above are for the year 1921. The figures supplied by H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson and quoted by Mr Johnstone relate to infant mortality of the City of Bombay and are undoubtedly correct. The figures read out by Earl Winterton from the official statistics relate to infant mortality of the Bombay Presidency and not of the City of Bombay and are therefore, misquoted. The mistake is due to the figures for Bombay City and for Bombay Presidency being given in the same publication, in different places without the word "Presidency" being added after the word "Bombay" in the latter case. As I had myself invited the attention of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay at the meeting of the Corporation held on 20th February, 1922, to this very high death rate and called for a report from that Officer regarding the measures necessary for coping effectively with the evil, the wrong figures quoted by Earl Winterton in the House of Commons easily attracted my attention and I have thought it right to immediately point out the mistake. I may add that the Commissioner's very illuminating report on the subject was since received and considered by the Corporation and Government were moved (1) to amend the Indian Factories Act so as to provide for maternity benefits to women workers in factories and also (2) to enforce compulsory registration of midwives Government have at present under consideration a Bill on the first mentioned subject. Government have besides drafted a scheme for the payment of maternity benefits to women workers and for furnishing Mills, etc., with Creche accommodation for their children. This scheme was approved by the Corporation only last week. Strenuous efforts are being also made by the Corporation and by the Infant Welfare Society started by Her Excellency Lady Lloyd on their own account towards reducing the infant mortality. It is hardly necessary to point out that the improvement in the death rate of children in the City will be very remarkable if Government will take stringent measures for checking the evil practice of drugging infants with opium by their mothers as pointed out by Mr. Johnstone. India, and particularly Bombay City, must feel grateful to Mr. Johnstone for moving in the matter in the House of Commons and it may be hoped that Government will now do the needful.—Yours, etc.,

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, February 25.

PRIZE FOR ESSAY ON MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

DELHI, Feb. 28.

The Secretary, Delhi Distirct Congress Committee writes:—

A cash prize of Rs. 15 will be awarded to the writer of the best essay on the duties of Municipal Commissioners and those of voters. The essay must be either in Hindi or in Urdu and should not cover more than 8 pages. President of the District Congress Committee will be the judge. Essay must reach the Secretary, District Congress Committee, Delhi, by the 7th of March, 1925.

NATIONALIST PARTY.

CALCUTTA, March 2.

A meeting of the Nationalist Party has appointed Mr. B. Chakravarty, as its President, and Dr. Pramathanath Banerjee and Mr. Sahud Suhrwardy as Secretaries. The object of the party shall be the early attainment by India of Swaraj or full responsible Government as an integral part of the British Empire. As a first step the party will make earnest efforts to attain full autonomy in the provinces. In the prosecution of its duties the party may act in conjunction or association with the other parties or groups or individuals either within or outside the legislatures. As regards the measures initiated by Government, the Party will judge each of them on its own merits and support or oppose it by any constitutional means which the circumstance may justify accordingly as it is reasonably calculated to help or hinder the early attainment of Swaraj.—A. P.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

NEW LIBERAL PARTY.

CALCUTTA, March 1.

A local paper publishes the following resolution as having been passed by the newly formed Liberal Party in the Bengal Legislative Council: (1) to co-operate with any other group of Indians, Europeans and Anglo-Indians which may have the above mentioned objects in view. (2) to support or oppose the Government as might be necessary for safeguarding the interests of the Presidency of Bengal in particular and the Empire of India in general (3) to recognize the needs of the backward classes and tenants, to do all that may be found possible to improve their conditions and to bring in harmonious relationship between the different classes and communities in general and landlords and tenants in particular. (4) to sink personal differences and vote collectively, (5) to acknowledge Sir Provas Chandra Mitter as the President and leader of the group, (6) to authorize the said President to aproach His Excellency the Governor on the question of formation of a stable Ministry in Bengal, (7) not to support any Minister who did not support the principle of dyarchy on February 17, 1925, (8) to support the Ministry if composed of members who supported the principle of dyarchy on February 17, and that without taking personality into consideration.—(A. P.)

LATE PRESIDENT EBERT

LIES IN PRESIDENTIAL PALACE.

BERLIN, March 1.

Thousands of torches illuminated Tiergarten through which the coffin of the late President Ebert, escorted by the Reichwehr Police, passed at midnight from the nursing home to the Presidential Palace, where he now lies in State Room draped in black and the colours of the Republic. The memorial service will be held at the Palace on Wednesday, followed by a military parade and, later, service in the Reichstag. The coffin will be taken by rail the same evening to Heidelburg, Ebert's birthplace, where the burial will take place on Thursday.—Reuter's Special.

DEEP REGRET IN BRITAIN.

KING'S MESSAGE TO REICH.

LEAFIELD, March 1, Midnight.

The death of the German President, Ebert has evoked deep regret here. King George has instructed Lord D'Abernon, the British Ambassador in Berlin, to convey his sincere condolences to the family of the late President and the British Government has, likewise, through Lord D'Abernon, sent a message to the German Reich and the people.

The "Sunday newspapers express the opinion that the death of President Ebert is greatly to be deplored from the political viewpoint. The "Observer" remarks, "He embodied in his own person an institution which guaranteed the nation equaly against the menace of "kapp putch" or communist outbreak. The moderation and good sense of its first president have been no little part of what internal strength the new republic has attained and of the unity in which Germany has survived the exceptional internal and external stresses of the past decade."—B. O. W.

AYURVEDIC AND UNANI TIBBIA COLLEGE.

CONVOCATION CEREMONY.

DELHI, March 1.

The convocation ceremony of the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi, was celebrated to-day. Many distinguished guests including Mahatma Gandhi, Ali Brothers, Nawab of Loharu, Mr. Lallubhai Shamaldas and many other members of the Council of State and the Llegislative Assembly, delegates of the All-India Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia Conference and rais and merchants of the city were present. The Presidential chair was occupied by Pandit Motilal Nehru. The Joint Secretary of the College read out the report. Diplomas, medals and prizes were distributed to about 60 successful students. The President then delivered his speech. Among other things he advised the students to uphold the tradition and dignity of their *alma mater* under all conditions and circumstances and not to use their medical science for any selfish motives Dr. Ansari on behalf of the Board of Trustees and the staff of the College thanked the President for having taken the trouble of presiding over the function. The meeting then terminated.—A.P.

"TEMPLE FOR UNTOUCHABLES."

With reference to the report of the movement to erect a temple for the Untouchables at Vartej, which appeared in our issue of the 27th instant, Mr. Mulchand N. Parekh, President of the Managing Committee, Vartej Antyaja Shala, writes to say that Mahatma Gandhi has promised to raise funds to the extent of half of the total estimated expenditure of Rs. 12,000 and not Rs. 12,000 as stated in the report.

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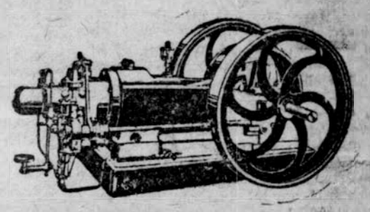

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PRVENTION OF MALARIA.

SANITARY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Sanitary Measures Committee of the Corporation have made a report for amending the Municipal Act dealing with preventionary measures for preventing malaria. The report states:

In his letter under reference the Commissioner states that experience, since the last amendment of the Municipal Act in this connection was made, has proved that Section 351, as it stands at present, does not make adequate provision for a full control and speedy action in the matter of the prevention of malaria. For instance, at present, action in connection with flat roofs constructed faultily so as to hold water in the monsoon and ferro concrete buildings under construction, in which water is allowed to stand on cement in the process of setting, can only be taken 'after' the water has collected and, then only, against the 'owner.' It is therefore necessary to provide for precautionary measures to prevent even the likelihood of the breeding of mosquitoes in this connection and to make any person, through whose default the nuisance occurs, also responsible along with the owner. During the past few years a new form of building construction, viz. "Reinforced Concrete" has come into existence by which water is allowed to remain on the concrete surfaces in such buildings for days together and the larvae of mosquitoes breed in these collections of water. The suggestions of the Malaria Preventive Staff to treat this water with a larvacide are not attended to speedily with the result that Malaria spreads in the vicinity of such buildings, while under construction. Similarly it is necessary to make provision for the prevention of the 'recurrence' of nuisances which may have been temporarily abated. For example, in the case of tubs, odd receptacles and cisterns, a notice has to be issued before a prosecution can be instituted and if the party responsible complies with the notice within the time prescribed, he escapes punishment; but if he allows the breeding of mosquitoes to take place at any subsequent date, even on the day after the case has been disposed of the whole procedure has to be repeated before the Court can take cognizance of the repetition of the offence. It is therefore necessary to make provision for enabling the Municipality to take action 'without notice' if nuisance is allowed to recur within six months from the date of the original notice. The Commissioner further points out that in connection with the construction, reconstruction and demolition of buildings the Section requires to be amended in such a way as to render the Contractors, Architects and others in charge of the work actually creating the nuisance, responsible for complying with requirements under this Section, 'in addition' to the owner. In order to meet with all the requirements mentioned above, the Commissioner suggests that Section 351 (1) of the Act be amended.

The Committee after careful consideration of the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, beg to recommend that the proposal be approved and that Government be requested to undertake legislation for the amendment of the Municipal Act accordingly.

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TURCO-GREEK CRISIS.

THE GREEN CRESCENT SOCIETY.

MOSUL QUESTION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

STAMBOUL, Feb. 9.

Much sabre-rattlings and bugle-sounding has been caused in Greece over the "expulsion of the Oecumenical Patriarch from Turkey. Constantine VI the sain-intriguer and a martyr to the cause of Greek imperialism as embobied in and sanctified by the Holy Orthodox Synod in Constantinople, was received with military honours by the Greek Government in Salonika. Mass meetings and big demonstrations were arranged in Athens where furious speeches condemning the action of the "savage Turk" were delivered and old memories of the dead past were recalled. The Archbishop of Athens wired to all the Christian Powers asking their intervention for saving Christendom and Christianity from the hands of the infidels! The military clique over there, forgetting the crushing defeat they sustained only two years before at the hands of the Turks, threatened to have their sweet will, regarding the reinstallation of the Patriarch in Stamboul, carried out on the point of Helenic bayonets! The Greek Government despatched a strongly worded note accusing the Turkish Government of the infringement of the Lausanne Treaty, on two points:—

(1) Turkey bound herself according to the Lausanne Peace not to abolish, expel or suppress the institution of the Greek Patriarchate in Stamboul.

(2) Turkey undertook to respect the rights of minorities, which she now trampled upon by expelling the Patriarch.

Fathi Bey, the Premier, on being questioned in the Assembly regarding this note explained the attitude of his Government at length. His explanations were approved by Rauf Bey on behalf of the Opposition, which fact led to the whole Turkish Nation presenting a united and solid front to the bellicose attitude of the Greeks. Fathi Bey mentioned that Turkey in no international treaty undertook not to abolish the Greek Patriarchate. This question being an internal affair of Turkey's, could in no case be inserted in any international Treaty. Ismet Pasha, while in Lausanne for the first time, had proposed to transfer the seat of Patriarchate from Stamboul to some non-Turkish country. This viewpoint was not accepted and the Patriarchate was allowed to remain in Stamboul on the express condition that its activities henceforward would be limited to religious affairs and would not be utilised as in the past, as the most obnoxious clause of the "capitulations." These conversations about the Patriarchate, found only in the records of the Lausanne negotiations and not in the Treaty itself, could not have any binding force. Moreover Fathi Bey, added, the Patriarch was expelled in his private capacity as an exchangeable individual Greek; the Patriarchate was there and the congregation could elect a new Patriarch, who should be a Turkish citizen, for the Patriarchate was a Turkish institution. The Turkish Government had only put into force, the Premier continued, the decisions of the Sub-Commission and the Mixed Commission for the Exchange of Populations, hence the question could not be brought before the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

As regards the second point in the Greek note, Fathi Bey said, that the Turkish Government undertook to protect the rights of minorities, which meant rights of those members of minorities who remained on the Turkish Territory after the full execution of the Treaty Clauses and terms. Objection was being taken to the conduct of the Turkish Government he continued, that the Patriarch was expelled although the Mixed Commission did not provide him with his passport. In this connection it might be noted that Passports were provided by the Commission when large number of Greeks were being exchanged so that they could be easily identified. The Patriarch needed no identification and hence required no Passport. The Greek Government he added in the end, by sending the note, had intermeddled with the internal affairs of Turkey and had committed an unfriendly act which aggravated the situation already made critical by the attitude of the Greek Government regarding the properties of the exchanged Turkish Population of Western Thrace. Turkish Republic would not stand such kind of interference with her sovereign rights and would not be cowed down by the military display of the Greeks would defend her independence and rights with the force of Arms if necessary. The matter would not be referred to the League of Nations as the Greek Government desired.

Rauf Bey supporting the attitude of the Government said, that with no distortion of facts could the action of the Government be interpreted otherwise than the execution of the decision of the Mixed Commission. The Patriarch or any body else who wanted to remain in Turkey must first be a Turk, whatever his religion, creed or race. He added in the end, that he wished success to the policy of the Government regarding this affair and approved of it.

The Turkish reply to the Greek note, embodying the above mentioned points was handed over to the Greek Government, who gave up the high-sounding talk of carrying out the re-installing of the Patriarch on the point of bayonet and proposed to refer the matter to the League; which proposal also would not be accepted by Turkey. The French Government are said to have advised the Greeks to adopt moderation; Italy is considered more or less disinterested in the affair.

Rumours, that found circulation here, that the Greeks had transgressed the limits of the demilitarised zone on the Western Frontier of Turkey proved groundless. Shukri Naili Pasha, the commander of the Stamboul Army Corps minimising the importance of such news said that if the Greeks advanced one step, Turkish forces would at once advance two.

The Press and public here have unanimously supported their Government. Of course, there have not been any demonstrations or meetings. The Government are said to have taken all the necessary steps to meet emergencies. Gazi Pasha hastily returned from his tour; a meeting of the General Staff and several Cabinet meetings presided over by the Gazi himself took place.

The crisis is not over yet. It is feared that the British want to avail themselves of this opportunity and are aiming at getting Turkey involved in this affair in order to bring pressure upon her regarding the Mosul Question.

COMBATING DRINK.

Since the Assembly raised the ban on the use of liquor, the evil of indulging in intoxicating drinks became so common that during some weeks, many accidents and even several death occurred under the influence of alcohol. To combat the evil which is spreading even amongst the fair sex, a society under the name of "Green Crescent Society" has been organised here, which has its own weekly organ and tries through, persuasion and propaganda to influence the people addicted to this evil to give up the habit. The membership of the Society is limited uptil now, though it is working for the last three years. It has to fight a deep-rooted evil, which has spread its domain so widely that one finds very few examples of persons who have altogether abstained from tasting alcoholic drinks as enjoined by Islam. The Society has placed a high ideal before itself, for the attainment of which it shall have to make tremendous efforts. It wants to co-ordinate its efforts with those of other Temperance Societies, working in different countries and specially in the East.

The British very cleverly tried to water down the importance of the Mosul Question and made a great play of words to prove that it was not the fate of the Mosul Vilayat but the readjustment of its northern boundary that would be investigated by the Neutral Commission appointed by the League of Nations. The Turks have so far, not accepted this interpretation of the Lausanne Treaty, but lay claim (to Mosul, Kerkirk and Slelemaniie) as will be seen from the extract of the Statement made by Shukrikaya Bey, the Turkish Foreign Minister, before the Assembly which I quot below:—On being asked about the work of the said Commission, Kaya Bey stated that Jewad Pasha, the Turkish Delegated on the Commission was accompanied by Fattah and Nizam Beys as experts, who were ex-residents of Mosul and could help the delegate well. The British Authorities in Iraq on coming to know of their appointment, protested against them; for, they once agitated the Mosul population against the Iraq Government and were imprisoned for such activities.

The Turkish Government contended that they simply engaged themselves in their national work and made efforts to reunite their Vilayat with their Motherland. The question was referred to the League and the Turkish view-point was accepted and the experts were allowed to remain with the Commission. The Government had to make a 2nd representation to the League against the Iraq High Commissioner, for in Baghdad, the Turkish Delegation was segregated lodged inside the military barracks and was not allowed to go out unless its members informed the authorities of their destination, and until they were accompanied by soldiers in Uniform; for, the Iraq Government feared that attempts might not be made at their lives. The neutral Commission also protested against this attitude of the Iraq authorities and held the High Commission responsible for the safety of the lives of the Turkish delegates. This matter also was decided in favour of Turkey and the Turkish Delegates along with other members of the Commission were free in their movements, the Iraq Government having undertaken to protect them. The Delegation arrived in Mosul and was received by the population of the town with shouts of "Long live Turkey," Kerkuk and Sulamaine people also were Kurds and Turks and wanted to come under Turkish rule.

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SURAT COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

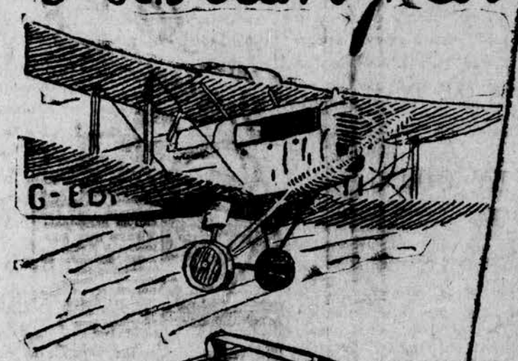
Sir,—Regarding my appointment as Principal of Surat College mentioned by your Surat correspondent in to-day's issue, may I be allowed to state that no official offer has yet been made to me. Needless to add, therefore, that I have not yet accepted it. You will oblige me by publishing this in your next issue.—Yours, etc.,

D. N. GADGIL.

Marina Mansion, Chowpatty, Feb. 27.

England to Delhi.

Mr. Alan J. Cobham Says—



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BACKSLIDING OF THE INDEPENDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—That peevishness still exercises a great influence in the political mentality of the 'Constitutionalists' of this country, is evident from the debate and the final decision on the Railway budget presented before the Legislative Assembly a few days back.

When first the coalition was effected in the Assembly between the Swarajists and the Independents in order to present a united front to the bureaucracy, even at the great sacrifice of the principle which animated the Swarajists to carry Non-co-optration to the very citadel of an unbending and irresponsible bureaucracy, and which sacrifice meant a virtual retrograde step towards responsive co-operation or responsive non-co-operation, it was anticipated by many that the coalition was only temporary patch up union which would have to sunder sooner or later. The same has happened to-day. History would have been false if it had been otherwise; for, in the annals of the political history of this great country, ever since the birth of the Indian National Congress, the premier political organisation of Ind, we find ample proof of the delusion of united and concerted action, though it be against the common enemy, between two parties holding two divergent views or methods which have as much likeness as the night has to the day. One party could easily be satisfied by a few doles thrown out by the bureaucracy to appease the hunger for freedom, while the other party could never be contented with any such half-hearted and halting concessions thrown out hap-hazardly. In the Independent politicians of the country we find the former sort, while the Swarajists unmistakably represent the latter. While the former ery for a few more concessions only, the latter unfalteringly demand full responsible Government immediately.

That last ray of light that glimmered before the Swarapist eye at the formation of the Nationalist Party has at last died out; and the Swarajists as a body,—of course with the whole country at its back,—to-day stand isolated in the Imperial Legislature consequent on the betrayal of their erstwhile comrades in that "Indian Parliament". Thus the Swarajist Party has been placed in a very delicate position from where they try to hold their balance. Now is the time for the whole country, now that the Indian National Congress has removed the ban on the Councils, —to display her loyalty and solid support to her accredited champions by clearly raising her mighty voice in favour of the Swaraj Party and throw her whole weight on the side of the Swarajists, the only party that has uncompromisingly and unflinchingly espoused the country's cause and stood firm through evil repute and good repute. And, now that the National Congress has set aside the ban on Council entry and has taken up the Swarajists as an integral part of the Congress, will the Swarajists on their part refuse to participate any further on the budget debate and present vacant chairs to laugh at the entire proceedings, and take up the work of village organisation on the constructive lines of the constructive programme of the Indian National Congress till the next general elections when the country is sure to give a decisive verdict?—Yours, etc.

[illegible]

Bhavnagar, Feb. 23.

NO TAXATION WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR, OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Finance Member in the course of his speech while introducing the recent budget in the Bombay Council tried to justify the increase in stamp duty. One of the reasons advanced by him was that no indications had come to the notice of the Government that the pressure of the enhanced courtfees was seriously felt in any quarter. For this he cited the authority of the reports of thet District officers wherein no mention was made of the complaints in this respect. Upto this time at least the public were unaware of the method of protesting against increased taxation by sending complaints to the District officers. The Finance Member does not surely expect the District officer to inform him of his own accord about the adverse public opinion on a measure which helped the Government to enrich themselves. The District officer, on a complaint, would have certainly expressed his inability to redress the grievance and referred the complainant to the Government of Bombay. The public last year strongly protested through their representatives in the Bombay Council and the Honourable Member fully knows the result of it. As a member of the legal profession I know full well how the public groaned under the burden of the increased stamp duty. Even the existing duty is keenly felt by them and in most cases they seek the aid of the Law Courts only as the last resort.

What amuses one most is the strange notion of the Finance Member rearding the readjustment of the burden of taxation. He believes "that it will be generally agreed that these gentlemen who receive the assistance of the State for the recovery of their debts are people who do not ordinarily contribute to the support of the State either by payment of land revenue or perhaps still less by payment of excise revenue. They are some of our most worthy and esteemed citizens." It would have been better if the Honourable Member had substantiated his statement by facts and figures. A large number of money lenders own lands and pay land revenue. Many from this class who carry on business on such a scale as to be affected by the proposed bill directly support the Government by the payment of incometax; and almost all of them lend their indirect support to the Government by the consumption of the articles of luxury which are heavily taxed. But even supposing that this class does not contribute its proper share to the Government revenue, how is this tax going 'to make a section of society almost exempt from that burden to pay a small degree of contribution towards its share'? Is not the Honourable Member aware of the fact that although his 'esteemed and worthy citizen' first pays the courtfees while instituting the suit, he recovers afterwards every farthing of his costs from his debtor who pays land revenue? Thus the ingenious method invented by the Honourable Member to tax 'the exempted section of society' entirely fails in its object and only increases the burden of the poor debtor. In his attempt at readjusting the burden of taxation the Honourable Member is not eradicating but perpetuating the evil. And what about the heavy burden of courtfees in the maintenance suits? Is this also an attempt to tax 'the exempted section of society'? Well may the poor taxpayer exclaim 'Save me from my saviour!'—Yours, etc.,

G. S. ALTEKAR.

Karad, Feb. 23.

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BABY WEEK WORKERS ENTERTAINED

SUGGESTION FOR PERMANENT WORK.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 23.

With a view to reviewing the work of the Baby Week Organisation and drawing lessons from it for future guidance, the workers and helpers of the Baby Week were called to meet at the Ladies' Club on Sunday (the 22nd inst.) when a group photograph was taken and the party entertained to music and refreshments by Sheth Mangaldas. Dr. Solomon, in reviewing the work, traced the history of the origin and growth of these activities in Ahmedabad and suggested that the representatives of the Sanitary Association, the Red Cross Society, and the Women's Council should wait in a deputation on the Municipality, the Mill-owners' Association and the Majur Office to request their co-operation for permanent work among the citizens and the labouring classes in particular. He also suggested that the three first-named institutions should combine to maintain a lady Health Visitor for the city and move for having some nucleus for permanent work like a Sanitary Institute or a Sanitary Hall. Mrs. Garrette, the wife of the Collector, was present on the occasion.

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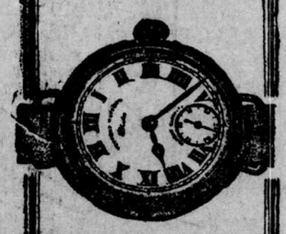

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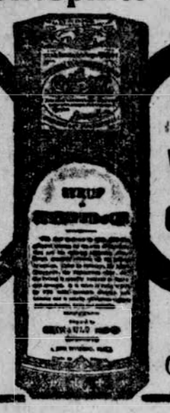

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